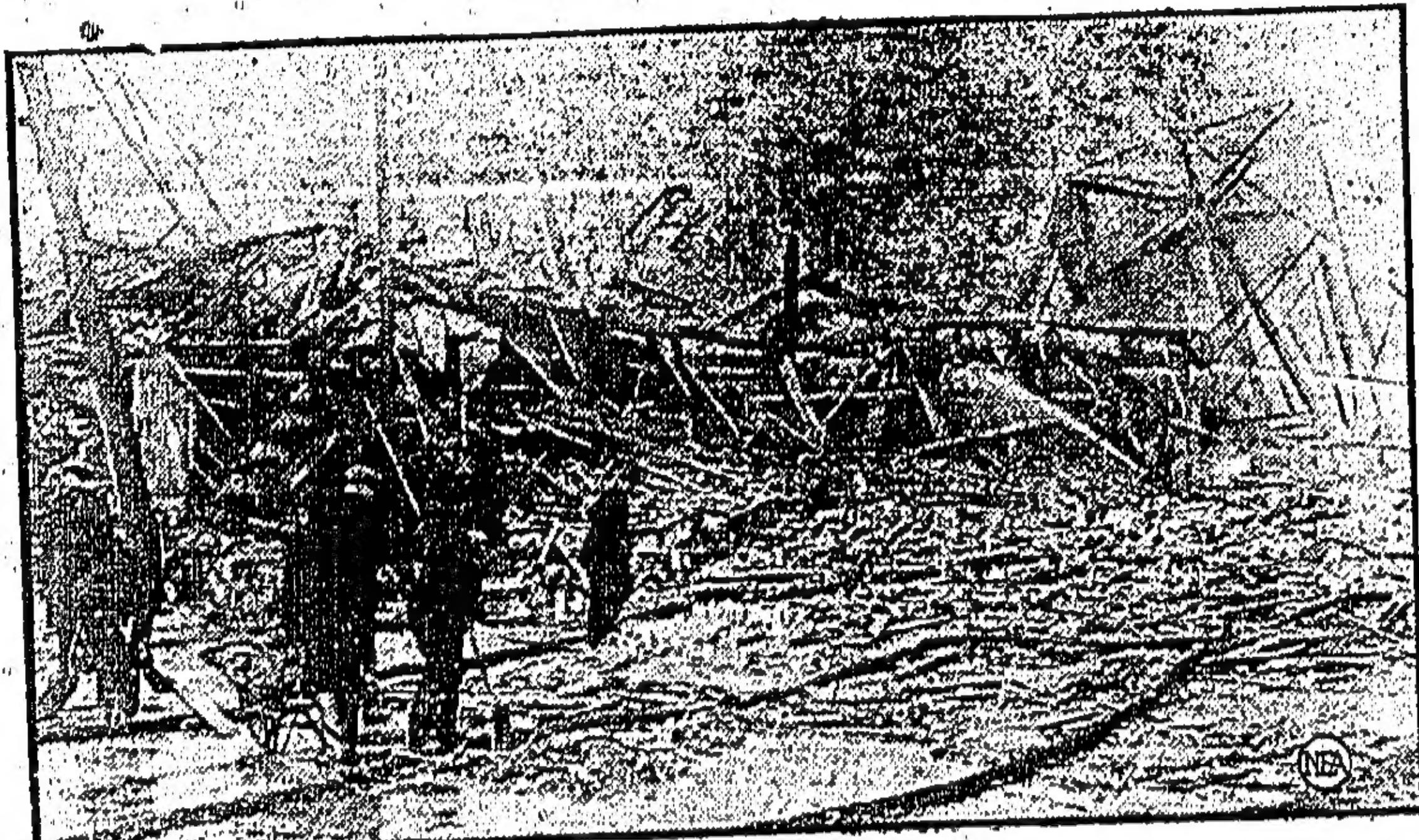
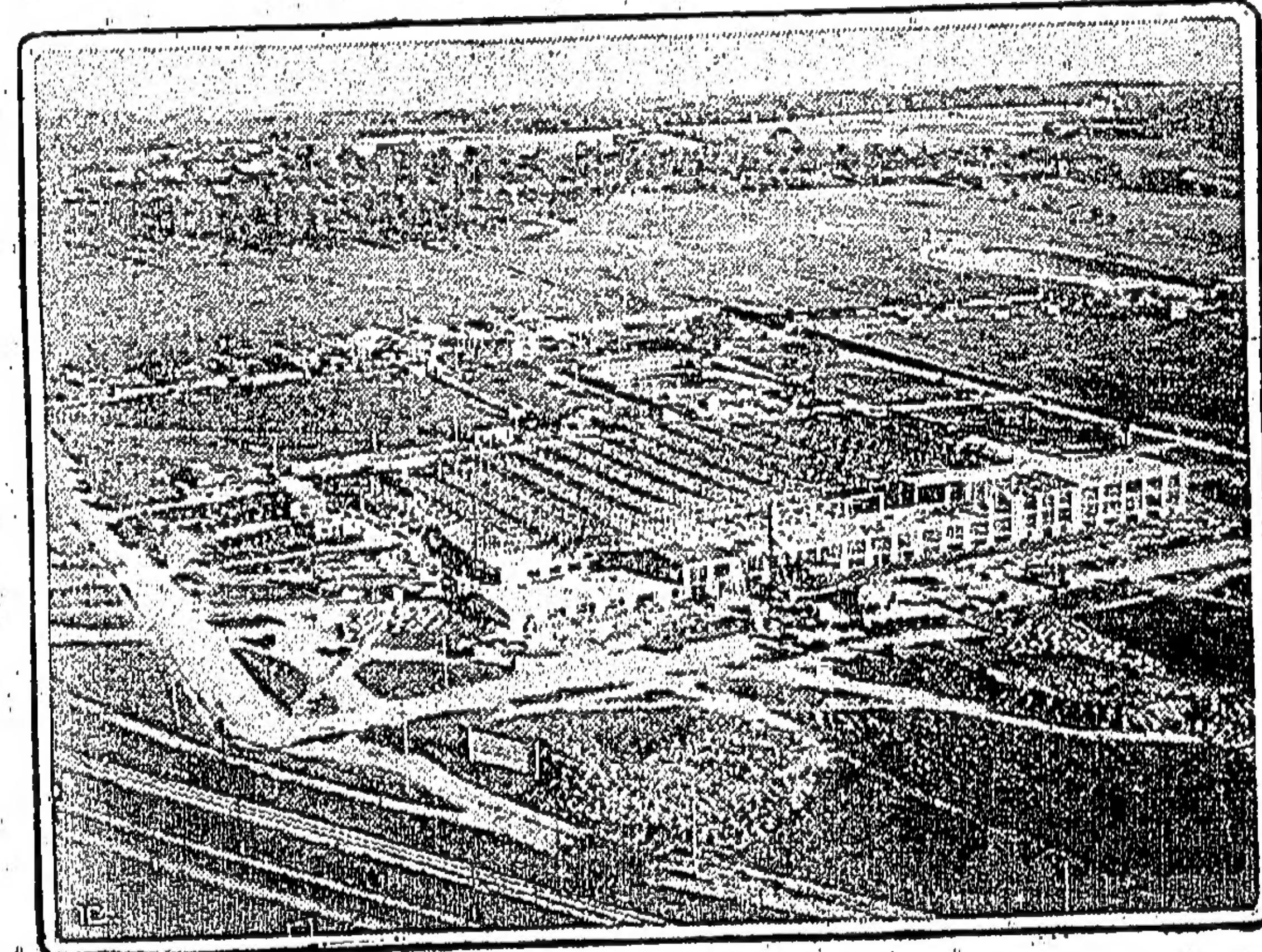




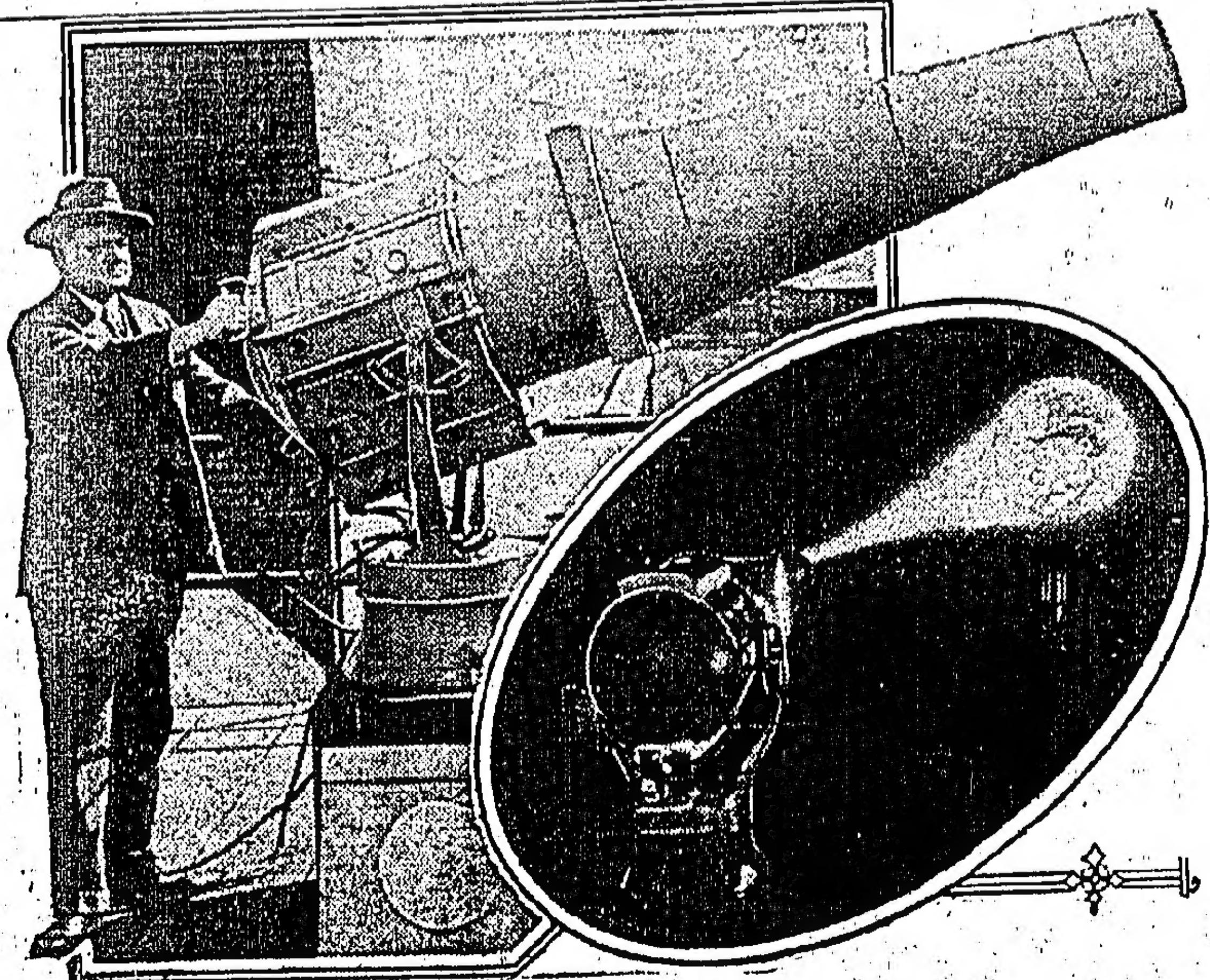
SYMPATHY WITH SACCO AND VANZETTI.—Ten thousand hands shoot upward at a radical mass meeting in New York to proclaim mute approval of a general strike in protest against the Sacco-Vanzetti death sentences. The condemned Massachusetts "Reds" were said by fiery speakers at the meeting to be the victims of "an imperialistic government."



OIL TANK EXPLOSION.—Two were killed, half a million dollars' worth of property destroyed, and the city of Buffalo was shaken for several miles when a huge paraffin tank of the Standard Oil Co. plant there exploded. Many persons were thrown from their beds by the shock, and a bank alarm three miles away was set off. The picture shows the wreckage, with firemen at work.



NEW AVIATION FIELD.—This aeroplane photograph shows progress on the new \$5,000,000 Wright Field, east of Dayton, Ohio. When completed it will be the largest aviation centre in the world, covering 5,000 acres. The field is named in honour of Orville and Wilbur Wright, co-inventors of the aeroplane. It will displace McCook Field, Dayton, as the U. S. army's most important post for aerial experimentation. The field will be a complete city within itself, with laboratories, administration buildings, tunnels for wind tests, warehouses, hangars, living quarters and water and sewage systems.



"SEARCHLIGHT GUN."—With its tapering barrel pointed into the night sky like some great naval monster, this long range searchlight gun can shoot pictures or images upon clouds five miles above the earth. The projector, recently perfected at the General Electric laboratories at Schenectady, New York, is pictured here as it would cast a likeness upon the black-sky. Dr. W. D'Arcy Ryan, the gun's inventor, is shown at the "trigger."



ALIMONY CASE.—Mrs. Lita Grey Chaplin is shown as she testified at the alimony hearing before Superior Judge Walter Guerin at Los Angeles, in which the judge awarded her \$1,500 a month pending trial of divorce action against Charlie Chaplin.



CHINESE NUPTIALS.—Mr. Victor Hoo Chi-tsai, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hoo Woi-teh, and Miss Marguerite Chen, the daughter of Chevalier and Madame S. K. Chen, who were married recently at Shanghai.



"IRISH ROSES."—The three Irish roses of the Nichole family who successively have starred as Rosamary in "Abe's Irish Rose" are pictured here. The upper photo is of Elsie, youngest of the sisters and latest to shine in the famous play. Below are Evelyn (left) and Anne.

It's sure to rain again!

Get a

"MACNOVA"

Light weight, intensely strong, thoroughly well made and guaranteed water proof ... \$35.00.

Heavier weight Coats that will turn a Typhoon downpour ... \$40.00, \$45.00.

Strong Umbrellas English made on whole sticks with Fox's frames from ... \$7.50.

We Allow 10% Discount for Cash

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& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

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HOME LEAVE

FULL PROTECTION
AGAINST ACCIDENT & LOSS
WHEN TRAVELLING
MAY BE OBTAINED

BY A
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&
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THE SEASON'S

Bathing Caps and Shoes have arrived.

An early purchase is advisable.

Latest Styles, Moderate Prices

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, Central Tel.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

OVER FIFTY EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS
INCLUDING PANORAMIC VIEW.
NOW ON SALE

MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

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WHITEAWAYS

GENTS' OUTFITTERS

"IVOR" BRACE BRACES.

SPECIALLY MADE FOR USE IN THE TROPICS



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BRACES

Made specially for and obtainable only from Whiteaway Laidlaw to meet the demand for an inexpensive but reliable pair of braces. Good strong web with non-rusting Ivorine fittings.

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WHITE CANVAS WASHING BELTS

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cannot slip.



\$1.50 each.

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Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in
The Hongkong Telegraph.

and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection:

1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444, 1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516, 5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88, 101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191, 194, 208, 216, 226

BOARD RESIDENCE.

FAMILY HOTEL—Victoria Gardens. Quiet apartments and suites of rooms. Full board from \$95, \$110, \$130, monthly. Large commodious rooms, also daily rates; five minutes from ferry next new Hotel, Hankow Road, Kowloon, Tel. K.367.

WANTED.

WANTED—Pathe Baby Camera, Second-hand, but must be in good condition. Apply Lieut. T. Knox H.M.S. "Vindictive."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SEXTANT, equal to new. Only \$30. Apply Box No. 228, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET—One European FLAT, Wan Chai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

WANTED—A STENO-TYPIST apply stating experience, and salary required to Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co., Ltd.

TO LET—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

COMMODIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, also two small offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

TO LET—end of October, five roomed unfurnished house on the Peak. Recently renovated. Rent Moderate. Apply Box No. 225, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4580.

TO LET—European Flat, 23A, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bath-rooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thorne Aerated Water Factory, 154, Praya East.

TO LET—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road Central, Nos. 16, 18 & 19, Ground Floors; Nos. 16, 17 & 18, First Floor; No. 16, Second Floor. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO BE LET—Furnished from 1st July. Forebank West, Magazine Gap, The Peak, six rooms, four bathrooms. Modern Sanitation. Private Garage. Apply F. M. Crawford, care of Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

The date for closing the list of subscribers to the above has been postponed to Thursday, 23rd June, 1927, at 5 p.m.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Subscription Griffins, 1928.

Subscribers to the above are notified that the estimated cost has been reduced by fifty dollars per pony. Any further requirements should be forwarded to the Secretary immediately.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

The Public is hereby notified that on and after MONDAY, 20th June, 1927, the offices of the above Company will be situated on the 6th Floor of

PEDDER BUILDING,
PEDDER STREET.
Telephone No. Central 2492.

By Order
of the Board,

D. L. KING,
Secretary.

Hongkong June 18, 1927.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section).

NOTICE.

The Public is hereby notified of a CHANGE IN THE TRAIN SERVICE commencing 20th instant.

The following Expresses will also run between Kowloon and Canton:—

Up Trains.
Kowloon dep. 8.00 a.m., arriving Canton 11.50 a.m.

Kowloon dep. 3.00 p.m., arriving Canton 6.47 p.m.

Down Trains.

Canton dep. 8.05 a.m., arriving Kowloon 11.49 a.m.

Canton dep. 3.20 p.m., arriving Kowloon 7.04 p.m.

Single Fares.

1st Class \$5.00

2nd Class \$2.00

3rd Class \$1.00

For further particulars, please see Time Tables.

G. A. WALKER,
Manager.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP NO. 3 OF 1926.

In the Matter of the Companies' Ordinances 1911-1925.

THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first and final dividend in the above matter, and Creditors, who have not already done so, are required on or before the 20th day of July, 1927, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Official Receiver, Supreme Court, the Liquidator in this matter, and are also required by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their debts or claims at the Office of the Official Receiver, Supreme Court, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this the 17th day of June, 1927.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
Special Manager,
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3, Queen's Road Central,
Chartered Bank Building.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.

42, Wellington Street,
Tols. C.609 and 3237.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

MACAO RACES.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE AND RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.

The Third Extra Race Meeting will be held, (weather permitting) on Sunday, 3rd July, 1927, First Sadding Bell at 1.30 p.m. Entries close on 24th June at 8 p.m. Entry forms obtainable from the Secretary, and at the Stables, Hongkong Jockey Club.

By Order,

S. W. CHENG,
Secretary.

Macao, 19th June, 1927.

HONGKONG AMUSEMENTS, LIMITED.

LOST SCRIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificates for the following Deferred Ordinary Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST, Namely, No. 401, representing 900 Shares, Nos. 14001 to 14900 and No. 403, representing 500 Shares, Nos. 15501 to 16000 Registered in the Name of MONTAGUE WHITE STEVENS.

Application has been made to the Directors for the Issue of Duplicate Certificates, and should No Objection be Lodged with the Company within Thirty Days from the Date hereof the Application will be complied with, subject to such Guarantees as may be approved by the Directors.

CHAS. S. ROSELET,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1927.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

The Fifth Extra Race Meeting will be held (weather permitting) at Happy Valley on Saturday, 25th June, 1927, commencing at 3.15 p.m.

The first bell will be rung at 2.45 p.m.

The charge for admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1. for all persons including Ladies, Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each member has the right to introduce 2 non-members to the Members' Enclosure, tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. Linstead & Davis from 1st to Friday 24th June, 1927.

The charge for admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2. Each member can obtain, upon application to the Secretary, Badges for admission of 2 Ladies free of charge.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY,

the 22nd June 1927,

at 12 o'clock Noon,

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

23 Cases "Cup" Brand Motor Spirit.

(Now stored in the Godown of The Standard Oil Co. of New York, Lai Chi Kok).

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

IN THE INTEREST OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING there should not be any competition between the three Powers on naval armaments.

Their respective navies should be maintained at the lowest level compatible with national security, and should never be of a size or character to warrant suspicion of aggressive intent.

Future construction should be kept at the minimum.

The methods and principles of limitation set down by the Washington Treaty should be extended to all categories of combatant vessels of the three Powers.

No Threat Intended.

Mr. Gibson said that the United States had no intention of maintaining force as a threat to any Power, and did not desire to initiate a competitive programme.

The American suggestions were based on the following considerations; that the ratio and principles of the Washington Treaty should be applied to cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and any agreement by the three Powers to limit the building of auxiliary vessels should be coterminous with the Washington Treaty, and contain a provision respecting revision in the event of an extensive building programme by a Power not a party to the agreement.

For the purpose of future limitation the auxiliaries should be divided into four categories, three of which, namely cruisers, destroyers, and submarines, should be subject to limitation, with a fourth class of negligent combatant value not subject to limitation.

The cruiser class should include surface combatant vessels of 3,000 to 10,000 tons; the destroyer class to include all surface combatant vessels of 600 to 8,000 tons of a speed above 17 knots.

Relative Adjustments.

The United States would recognise that naval requirements were relative, and if these limits were adjusted for one Power they should be so adjusted for all.

Mr. Gibson declared that if any Powers proposed lower tonnage levels for auxiliary craft, the United States would welcome them, as it would obviate the scrapping of comparatively new vessels of one class with simultaneous building in another class.

He added that the question of abolition of submarines must be universal among all the naval Powers in order to be effective.

After Viscount Salter had made a speech on the Japanese proposal, the conference adjourned.

The executive committee will meet to-morrow, and divide the work of the conference, the next plenary meeting of which will depend on the progress of the committee at work.—*Reuter*.

A Fine Selection of Canton Blackwood Ware.

comprising:—

Teak Hatstand, Teak Bookcases, Chesterfield Couch, Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Fenders, Pictures, Engravings, etc. etc.

Teak Extension Dining-Table, Dining Chairs, Teak Sideboard, Dinner Wagon, Glass Cabinet, Teak Desk, Electric Plated Ware, Hand painted Dessert Set, Crockery, Glass Ware, etc. etc.

Teak Bedsteads, Teak Wardrobe with Bevelled Mirror Door, Teak Chest of Drawers, Teak Dressing Table, Box Couch, etc. etc.

also

Two Enamelled Baths.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from Monday, 20th June, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

N.B. For information to intending Purchasers, the University Buses pass the House, stop at King's College.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Japan's Requirements.

Tokyo, June 20.

Mr. Okada, the Navy Minister, made a statement that it was absolutely necessary for Japan to keep as many auxiliary vessels as would be sufficient for the security of her commerce in times of peace or war, because she was dependent on foreign countries for raw materials.

The auxiliary ships which were to be completed at the end of 1923, and the replacements of auxiliaries approved at the last session of the Diet, represent the minimum requirements.—*Reuter*.

U.S. Officials Optimistic.

Washington, June 20.

The reports of the first day's proceedings at the Geneva naval conference have elicited optimistic predictions as to the success of the discussions, on the part of State Department officials.—*Reuter's American Service*.

<p

CHOOSE YOUR PLUMBER AS YOU WOULD YOUR PHYSICIAN

Ask your best friend who his physician is. He no doubt can tell you immediately the name, address and telephone number of the one chosen to guard the health of his family.

Plumbers are as necessary in safeguarding the health of your family as physicians, and your plumber should be selected with the same care.

"You should know whom to call when your plumbing needs attention. You should be on intimate terms with your chosen plumber since he is the physician who will cure the ills of your sewerage, gas and water systems.

A neglected leak in your plumbing may seriously impair the health of some one of your family.

Do not delay, therefore, but secure expert advice which our Plumbing Department will be glad to give free of charge.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Telephone Central 1030.

The perfect
Manila Cigar
"PERFECTOS"
"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE"
sold by:
YOURS TRULY
Tobacco Store
22, Des Voeux Road, C. (Phone: C. 1856.)

"RICKSHAW" BRAND
CEYLON TEA
Cheapest and Best
From all leading Compradores.
PRICE \$1.00 PER LB.

Be Guided by the Quality—Not the Price.

INDIAN RIOTS AVERTED.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN IN CALCUTTA.

Calcutta, June 13. Calcutta has passed through a critical four days, and only the presence of armoured cars and military, coupled with the fine action of Sir Charles Tegart, Commissioner of Police, prevented serious communal riots during the Bakrid festival.

The streets in the storm area of the city were strongly policed.

Sir Charles Tegart, armed only with a light cane, remained on duty for sixteen consecutive hours.

When ugly situations arose, he ordered the police to charge the big crowds, which quickly dispersed.

Trouble arose over the refusal to break an old rule forbidding the slaughter of cows at three big mosques. The Moslems sent petitions to Sir Stanley Jackson, the Governor, and the Viceroy, but no departure was made.

INDIAN FRONTIER UNREST.

ATTACKS ON POSTS IN PESHAWAR.

Calcutta, June 12. A revival of tribal unrest on the North Indian frontier, near Peshawar, has been successfully quelled as the result of bombing operations by the Royal Air Force.

A body of raiding tribesmen, 1,500 strong, from north of Kabul River, crossed the frontier and attacked the Mohmand forts held by tribes friendly to the British.

Nineteen British planes made attacks for four days on hostile tribes, inflicting many casualties and creating an excellent moral effect.

All the machines returned safely. The achievement is acclaimed as magnificent in view of the temperature of over 110 degrees.

This was the first attack for eight years on frontier posts in the Peshawar district.

CHINA COAST.

LATEST OFFICER CHANGES.

Captain C. B. L. Stringer, of the Shansi, is on home leave. Captain J. W. Lamont, from reserve, has gone master, Shansi.

Mr. W. Anderson, chief engineer, Shantien, is on reserve. Mr. J. B. Barclay, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Shantien.

Mr. G. Boulton, second engineer, Sunning, is on reserve. Mr. W. Gordon, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Sunning.

Mr. W. H. Scurr, second engineer, Luchow, is on reserve.

Mr. N. S. Halliday, chief engineer, Shasi, has gone chief engineer, Changchow. Mr. W. Turner, chief engineer, Chengtu, has gone chief engineer, Shasi.

Mr. D. H. Maxwell, supply engineer, Kwangtung, has gone second engineer, Tean. Mr. W. Gordon, second engineer, Tean, is on reserve.

Mr. F. C. Dart, acting second engineer, Kingyuan, has gone supply engineer, Tungchow.

Mr. J. W. Bertram, second engineer, Kwangtung, has gone acting second engineer, Kingyuan.

Captain J. H. Smith, of Luenho, has gone master, Siangwu. Captain S. J. Barden, of the Siangwu, has gone master, Luenho.

Mr. N. Richardson, second officer, Kutwo, has gone second officer, Kiangwo. Mr. G. I. Lawson, second officer, Kiangwo, has gone second officer, Kutwo.

Mr. J. R. Evans, second officer, Pingwo, has gone supernumerary, Waishing.

Mr. J. J. McLeavy, from reserve, has gone second officer, Tungwo.

Mr. G. Earlam, chief officer, Siangwu, is on reserve.

Mr. L. H. Hutchings, chief officer, Waishing, is on home leave.

Mr. W. J. Jack has been appointed supernumerary engineer, Loongwo.

Shipping and Engineering.

U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL IN SHANGHAI.

RETURN AFTER A HOLIDAY.

The United States Consul-General, Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, accompanied by Mrs. Cunningham, returned to Shanghai on Friday after an absence of several months.

When interviewed somewhat later by a representative of the *North China Daily News*, Mr. Cunningham expressed his pleasure at being back in Shanghai. Six years were, he declared, too long, however, to stay away from one's native country, as it will be remembered that the American Consul-General had not paid a visit to America before his recent one, during the past six years. Mr.

Cunningham was enthusiastic regarding the marvelous inventions with which America seemed filled and special mention was made of the telephone with which most of the larger cinema theatres are equipped, and which permits an audience to hear the actual voices of the cinema actors appearing on the screen. Television was another remarkable development mentioned by the returning Consul-General as was radio and the extraordinary growth in the number of motor cars in the country.

The Nanking Outrages.

Mr. Cunningham was not prepared, he said, to go into details regarding any of the policies which the State Department at Washington had been formulating about China. China had, of course, been the absorbing topic of interest in America during the past four months. Mr. Cunningham had been recalled from the west coast just as he was preparing to return to China last February, the reason for this being explained as the desire of the State Department to have some one available for conference who possessed first-hand information about the situation in China.

He had, therefore, been in Washington during the outrages at Nanking, which, he said, the public opinion of America had considered outrages, regardless of what ever propaganda there might have been to soften this aspect.

The report received at the executive bureau does not give any immediate cause for the exodus of Leyte. "pulujanes" to Surigao and Dinagat. It is believed however that they are on a religious revival.

Governor Coletto declares in his report that the Colorum concentration is quiet but unless timely measures are taken it may mean a repetition of the 1924 Colorum outbreak.

FEARED UPRISING IN MINDANAO.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR MORE CONSTABULARY SOLDIERS.

Provincial authorities of Surigao, Mindanao, are seriously alarmed over the movements of Colorums, religious fanatics, who are reported concentrating in considerable numbers in Surigao and Dinagat, two large islands lying between Leyte and the mainland, says the *Manila Bulletin*.

Wants Constabulary.

Governor Pedro Coletto of Surigao, in a letter to the executive bureau, this week, urges the early despatch of additional detachments of constabulary soldiers to help take care of what is believed to be an alarming situation. Governor Coletto reports that more Colorums are now gathered in these two islands than rose in the rebellion in 1924 which resulted in the killing of many constabulary soldiers and Colorums.

The report says the fanatics are making Surigao island their general headquarters and are giving many indications of trouble. A great many of the Colorums are "pulujanes" coming from Leyte, Governor Coletto says.

Up to last night no report has been received by the constabulary but constabulary officials admit the existence of several thousand Colorums in Surigao and southern Leyte. Major Guy O. Fort, inspector of southern Mindanao, with station at Cagayan, Misamis, confirmed this while in Manila a couple of months ago stating there are considerable numbers of Colorums in Surigao. He said they are peaceful but with unscrupulous leaders no one could say what they would do.

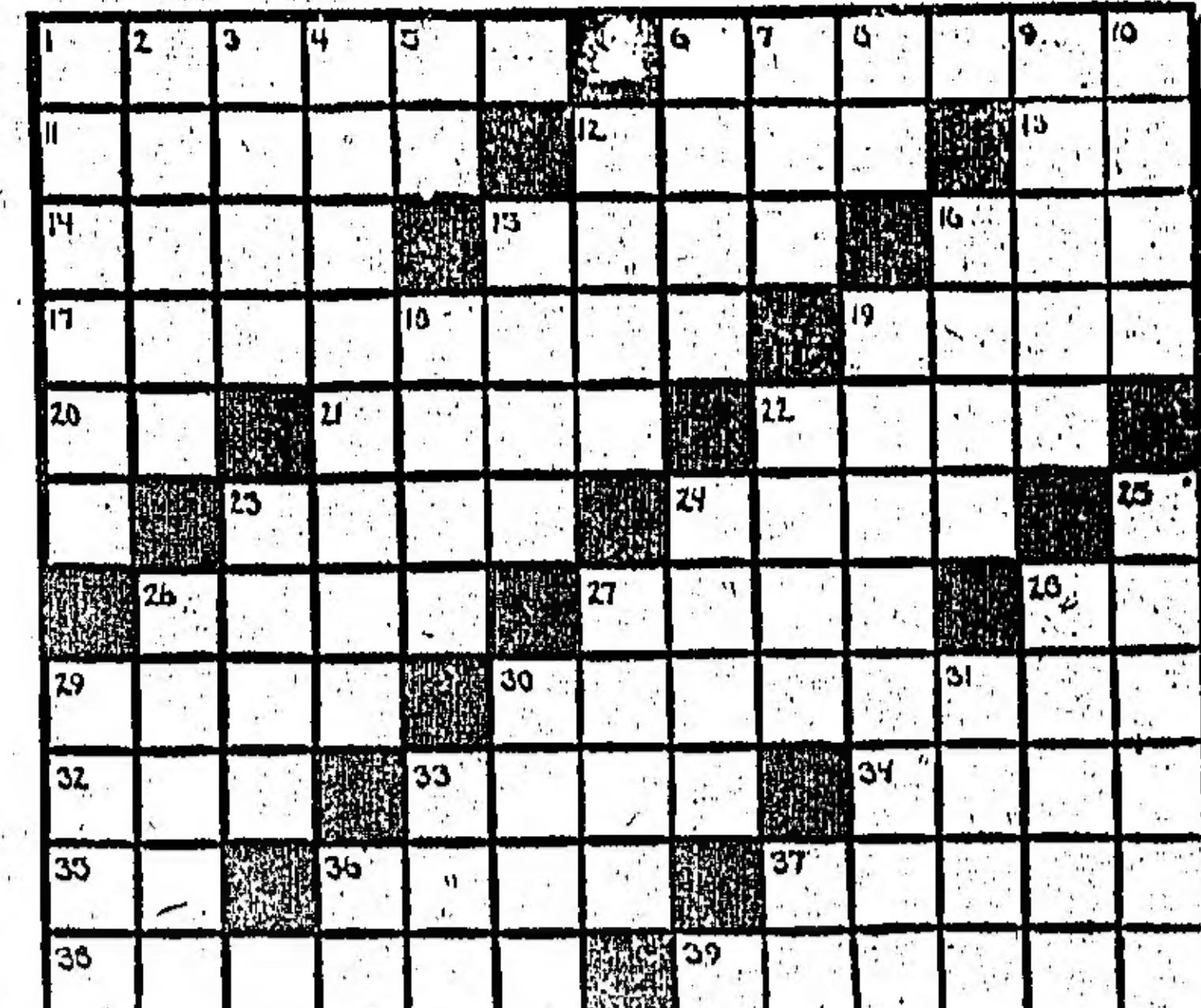
No Cause Apparent.

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OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

1. More than one.
6. Severe.
11. A worthless person.
12. Crystal gazer.
13. Exclamation of surprise.
14. Affirmative answers.
15. Imitated.
16. Colour.
17. White crystalline compound.
18. Eggs of lice.
19. To mend.
20. Deity.
21. Legal claim.
22. Giraffe.
23. Indentations left by smallpox.
24. Ocean swell.
25. Adding.
26. Fairly.
27. Negative.
28. To stuff.
29. Type of watch.
30. Upright shaft.
31. Harbour.
32. Civil wrong.
33. Proposition of place.
34. To shout in contempt.
35. To dig.
36. Fraud.
37. Inclined the head drowsily.

Vertical.

1. Sun, moon, Venus, etc.
2. Faithful.
3. Employer of material.
4. Hinge ligament of a bivalve shell.
5. Morinda dye.
6. Observed.
7. To scatter hay.
8. Abbreviation for "railroad".

Established 1912.
THE
MORRISON
(THE SIGN OF QUALITY)
PIANO

ROYAL
SHOE STORE.
Ladies' Dancing and
Walking Shoes.
also Lizard Skin Shoes

MADE TO ORDER
Expert Fit and Good
Workmanship.
No. 1, D'Aguilar Street.
Opposite Yee Sang Fai Co.
Telephone Central 3237.

STANDS ALONE
FOR PLEASURE,
PLAYING, AND
EDUCATING
and will fulfill these requirements because it is built for those purposes. Guaranteed for
TEN YEARS.

Let us show you at
TSANG FOOK PIANO CO.
8, Des Voeux Road Central
(Entrance Ice House Street.)
Telephone C. 4348.

METALS
of all kinds especially for shipbuilding and engineering work.
Complete stock. Best Terms.
Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO.,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.
HING LUNG ST.
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MASSAGE HALL
MRS. S. UZUNOYE
Expert Massuse
37, Queen's Road, C 2nd. floor.

MRS. SEKAI
MASSAGE
2nd Floor
2, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

By Blosser

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

How Should Oscar Know?



ex S.S. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA"

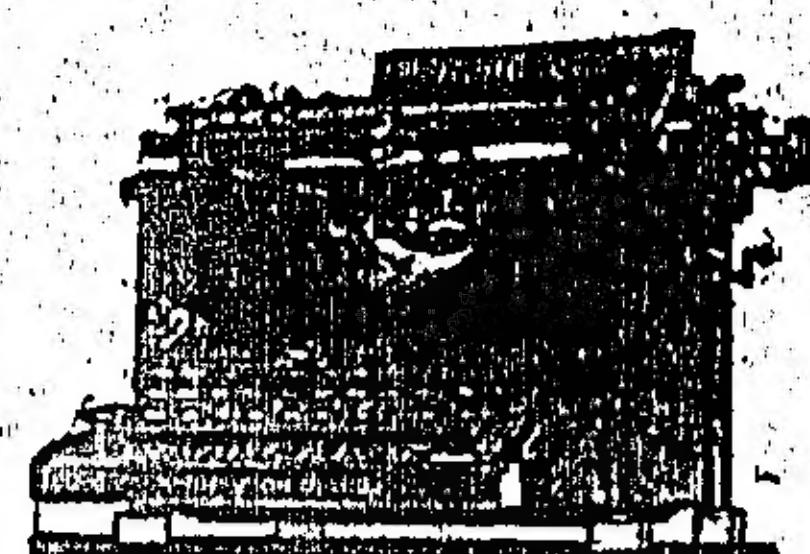
Just arrived fresh shipment
Finest American

CHOCOLATES

from

H. D. FOSS & CO.,

Exquisitely packed in beautiful Boxes.
New styles and new flavours.

AN UNPARALLELED
TRIUMPH

This is the universal verdict concerning the New Remington Standard 12—a verdict which is reflected in the choice of business offices and business schools everywhere.

Examine this new model and see the many fundamental improvements that Remington has made in typewriter construction. We invite comparison on every count whether ease and speed of operation or quality of work.

Mustard & Co., Ltd.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances Hongkong.

Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road Central

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927.

SPREAD OF
BOLSHEVISM.

Evidence is accumulating to prove that Bolshevism is spreading its tentacles throughout the whole of the Far East. We have seen that the authorities of the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, Japan and China have of late been called upon to take drastic action against the disciples of Moscow and there is ample proof that the doctrines of Moscow are being "pumped" into the proletariat of every Far Eastern country, India not excepted. In a recent article, the Tokyo correspondent of the *North China Daily News* told a story illustrative of the rise of Bolshevism in Japan and said that startling revelations had been made by the Public Procurator concerning an acute dispute which broke out in two districts near Osaka between some tenant farmers and their landlords. Such disputes are far from uncommon in Japan but this particular one has been characterised with much bitterness, and the Premier asked for first-hand information. The report of the Public Procurator contained the startling statement that "these two important rural districts are threatened with Bolshevization" and it further stated that the poison of Communism was spreading over the neighbourhood and threatening to bring about the communal discord that has followed Bolshevik doctrines wherever introduced. The dispute commenced, as have most tenant-landlord disputes in Japan, with a demand for the reduction of tenant rates. In this particular case, a reduction of 60 per cent. was demanded. The landlords refused, saying that such a reduction would ruin them and bring them to "the verge of penury. The reply of the tenant-farmers was to organize themselves into a federation which styled itself "the Japan Federation of Non-Paying Tenant-Farmers."

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The report gathered by the Public Procurator and his staff declared that all the young men and women in these regions have been contaminated by Bolshevism, that "Red" songs are freely sung and that denial of the private ownership of land is openly propagated. "No youth belonging to the proletariat joins the local military training station," the report further states. "Ancestor-worship, which is the State religion, is treated with disdain. Every conventional rite is called old-fashioned. A popular demonstration in favour of the

tenant-farmers' strike often is led by the chief of the local police station, as a token of his sympathy with the proletariat against the wealthy classes." The Public Procurator further reports a case where a landlord told his tenant to evacuate the farm, because the latter persistently had refused to pay his dues. The accused was summoned to the local court of justice. That same evening, when it was very late, people stole into the landlord's mulberry garden and tore up all the young sprouts. Landlords in that part of the country have since put high reinforced concrete walls around their property and homes, to be safe from both the attacks and the depredations of the tenant-farmers. The territory practically is in a state of war, and there are said to be at least 30,000 Communists, either in the two districts affected or in the immediate vicinity, who have taken oaths to convert the people to Bolshevism.

The methods adopted by the radical combinations in Japan are not dissimilar to those of the Russian Communists, with this one difference, that generally they manage to keep within the letter of the law, although violating its spirit. Rural labour disputes are quite different from those in urban districts. Tenant-farmers work on a commission basis, agreeing to pay the rate at the end of every year. When crops are bad, they refuse to make any payment, but landlords, on the contrary, are bound to pay the heavy taxes just the same. Thus, when the tenant-farmers refuse to pay their rates, the landlord sustains a heavy blow.

A Reform Needed.

We referred not long ago to the need for reforms now that the bus service is being developed beyond the experimental to a really practical state, with big, up-to-date vehicles, regular time-tables, and prescribed routes, as well as regularised recognition of employees, who have to wear uniforms and badges. Give the conductor a uniform and badge, we urged, but also give him a better chance of carrying out his duties. In the big buses it is possible for a man to pass along the vehicle in the interior, by means of the central passage-way. There are, however, still a large number of the older type buses, the converted Ford lorries, which oblige the men to hang on and stand on the footboards while the vehicle is in motion, or to clamber past the rows of seats when collecting fares, in imminent risk of falling off or being actually swept off by passing traffic. How there have not been many accidents of this nature is little short of a wonder, and it suggests that the conductors are an agile race of individuals. With their improved status, however, that should be a feature of which we should see nothing further. In yesterday's issue there appeared a report of an accident in which a fok of the company operating a bus service between Aberdeen and Hongkong fell off the footboard of a vehicle which he attempted to board while it was in motion. The unfortunate man fell under one of the back wheels of the bus, which passed over his body. Passengers of buses are not allowed to board while the vehicle is in motion, and a similar regulation should apply to employees. So far as the conductors are concerned, they should not be obliged to risk their lives on a narrow footboard, on a swaying and jolting bus, while carrying out their duties. If the bus companies are unable to provide a type of vehicle that has a central passage, then it should be made compulsory that fares only be collected when buses of the old type are stationary.

Having proved to the satisfaction of the prosecution that his story was correct, a Chinese stoker of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, who was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with travelling from Shumchun without a ticket was discharged on Mr. F. Winyard, traffic Inspector of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, withdrawing the charge. Defendant said he was a stoker on the Chinese section, and was coming to Hongkong when he met an engine driver of the British section at Shumchun. The local driver said that as the other was a fellow worker he would make the necessary arrangements with the ticket collectors on the train, and the stoker would not have to pay for his passage. Mr. Winyard said that since the defendant's arrest his story had been verified. He was then employed as a stoker in the place of the recently discharged "Reds."

DAY BY DAY.

WHAT ARE YOU WORTH TO-DAY?
NOT IN MONEY, BUT IN BRAINS,
HEART, PURPOSE, CHARACTER?
George H. Hepworth.

The Empress of Canada arrived at Vancouver last Sunday.

The s.s. Chungchow in future will leave Macao at 3 p.m. on Sundays, instead of at 6 p.m.

The s.s. Empress of Russia left Yokohama yesterday afternoon and is due here on Monday next.

Jewellery and money to the value of \$704 has been stolen from a cabin on board the s.s. President Taft, while lying alongside the wharf.

This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave 15 arrivals and 19 departures, of which nine and four respectively were British.

A nineteen years old Chinese girl attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Mongkok Ferry launch yesterday, but she was rescued and taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The "Yellow Dragon," the Queen's College magazine, for May is to hand, and contains a number of interesting articles and notes, being well up to the standard set in previous issues.

As the result of having been assaulted with an iron bar, a Chinese, employed at the Lee Yik Matched, North Point, has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from severe internal injuries. The man who is alleged to have committed the assault has been arrested.

The B.I. vessel Takliwa, arriving from Calcutta and Singapore with 1,448 deck passengers, reports five deaths en route. The causes are stated to be two from beri-beri, two from consumption and one by drowning, the latter person having jumped overboard and not been seen again.

It is proposed, says a vernacular paper, by the Chinese seamen who work on the Hongkong and Kowloon river boats to form a union among themselves. This union, which will be on a very small scale, will be formed in Kowloon in connexion with the Kowloon Chinese Seamen's Union.

Shanghai papers reported a case recently in which Mr. S. G. Verma, an Indian merchant, was sued for Tls. 44,841.50 in respect of bills of exchange. It is now reported that the plaintiffs, Messrs. Watanalal Ecolchand have completely withdrawn from the action, and discontinued proceedings unconditionally.

Mr. J. E. Grant, Manila contractor, has been awarded the contract to construct new nurses' quarters and two sets of officers' quarters at the Naval Hospital, Cananao. A recent dispatch from the Secretary of the navy at Washington, D.C., announced that Mr. Grant was the lowest bidder for the work. His bid was \$115,000 (Gold).

A visitor to the Colony these last few days has been Mr. Li Sing-yik, the right-hand man of Mr. T. V. Soong, who has done all the financial planning for the Nationalist Government during past years. Mr. Li was arrested in Canton during the anti-Red coup and, under instructions from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the authorities are sending him to Nanking for trial. Escorted by two officers of the Army Headquarters, Mr. Li is virtually a prisoner. He arrived from Canton a couple of days ago, and left for Shanghai early this morning by the President Taft, travelling under the name of "Cheung," states the *Nam Chung Pao*.

Having proved to the satisfaction of the prosecution that his story was correct, a Chinese stoker of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, who was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with travelling from Shumchun without a ticket was discharged on Mr. F. Winyard, traffic Inspector of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, withdrawing the charge. Defendant said he was a stoker on the Chinese section, and was coming to Hongkong when he met an engine driver of the British section at Shumchun. The local driver said that as the other was a fellow worker he would make the necessary arrangements with the ticket collectors on the train, and the stoker would not have to pay for his passage. Mr. Winyard said that since the defendant's arrest his story had been verified. He was then employed as a stoker in the place of the recently discharged "Reds."

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NEXT THURSDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Legislative Council is due to be held on Thursday afternoon.

Among the business on the agenda paper is the moving, by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, of a resolution authorising the Hongkong Tramways to construct an additional 145 yards of single track in Percival Street and the provision of an additional curve from Morrison Street into Connaught Road Central.

Other business includes the second reading of An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903;

The second reading of an Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of the Japanese Residents' Association of Hongkong;

The first reading of an Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of \$1,083,892.42 to defray the charges of the year, 1926; and

The first reading of an Ordinance to protect the revenue of the Colony.

MARINE COURT.

CLEANLINESS OF MOTOR BOATS.

At the Marine Court this morning before Lieut. Commdr. G. F. Hole, the coxswain of the motor boat Tak Lee, plying for hire in the harbour, was charged at the instance of Mr. Hillyer, of the Harbour Department, for keeping his boat in a filthy condition. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$10 with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment.

The masters of three cargo boats were charged with making fast outside five others alongside ships secured to buoys and pleading guilty, were severely fined \$6 each, with the usual alternative.

The master of a passenger boat of Canton pleaded guilty to mooring his boat in the Naval Anchorage, within the prescribed distance of vessels and was fined \$5 with the alternative of five days' imprisonment.

SALVAGED IRON.

LAWFUL POSSESSION BY COOLIE.

Inspector Grant this morning prosecuted before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese who was charged with being in unlawful possession of a block of cast iron weighing nearly two hundredweight.

The defendant said that he noticed that whilst a junk was discharging a cargo of cast iron earlier in the day, a couple of pieces fell overboard. With the junk had finished discharging and had left, he, with the assistance of a few friends, managed to raise the iron to the surface.

Mr. Lindsell remarked that the story was quite plausible and that the cast iron seemed to have been abandoned by the junk people. Addressing defendant he said: "You may go, and if you still want the iron you may take it away with you."

DOCTOR INJURED.

BROKEN ARM SUSTAINED.

In saving a Chinese woman from being knocked down by a motor car, Dr. R. E. Tottenham, of the University, broke his left arm yesterday.

It appears that Dr. Tottenham was riding as a passenger in motor car No. 2252 along Queen's Road East yesterday, and when near Wan Chai Market, a woman ran into the road. To prevent her being knocked down by the car Dr. Tottenham leaned out of the car and pushed her off with his left arm. The strain on the arm proved too much and a fracture was sustained.

The woman was uninjured.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

ENTERIC FEVER CASES.

The health report for last week gives one fatal Chinese case of small-pox, one Dutch case of diphtheria, and one Chinese case of scarlet fever.

There were six cases of enteric fever (one British and five Chinese) with five deaths. Four cases were in the city area and two in Kowloon.

Yesterday's health return gives a further Chinese case of enteric from the city.

The Very Idea!

A certain battalion were lined up for inspection. Accompanying them was their mascot, a Great Dane. During the proceedings something annoyed the dog and it uttered a loud "bow-wow!"

The effect was magical—the whole battalion formed fours.

Bow landlady: My woman tenant is a modern wife—two rooms and a two-seater.

Tramp in Sussex: I may look a dangerous man, sir, but I am only a sheep in wolf's clothing.

Wife at Willesden: I want my husband to give me proper meals. I am fed up with eggs and bacon.

Solicitor: without looking up from his papers at Bow County Court: Are you married?

Woman: That is a nice thing to say to a woman with a baby in her arms. The solicitor apolo-gised.

Marylebone magistrate: I can't understand why you should have stolen a bicycle with a tradesman's name on it.—Old criminal. Well, the plate can be taken off.

Nottingham man: What guilty man would walk up to a policeman with a tin of coffee under his arm?

An extraordinary deal during a game of auction bridge is reported from Bedford. Four people—Messrs. Robinson, Ledward, and Harper and a Mrs. E. Mettam—were taking part in a game at a local hotel, and on the third rubber each player was dealt a complete suit. Mrs. Mettam, the dealer, with a full hand of hearts, called "four hearts." Mr. Harper called "seven spades," and, following a "pass" by the other players, he disclosed thirteen spades. It was then found that all four players had complete suits.

An amusing list of "things clergyman ought to know" appears in the *Putney Parish Magazine*. It runs:

A clergyman ought to know—

How long it takes to cure a child of measles and how many gallons of hot water are needed to heat three churches for a year.

The order of all the teams in the football Leagues and the averages of last season's best cricketers.

How to make a drunkard give up drinking, a cigarette fiend give up smoking, and a swearer give up swearing.

How to be youthful with kiddies and dignified among business men and holders of official positions.

Mme. Labaud, aged twenty-one, was shot dead in the grounds of the Paris Zoo by a keeper, who mistook a group of wedding guests for burglars.

When she walked out of the restaurant in the grounds where the wedding banquet was given, a shot rang out, and she uttered a piercing shriek and fell dead. The next moment Daniel Etienne, a keeper, emerged from the obscurity holding a smoking revolver. The keeper stated that he was awakened by a noise, and in the darkness mistook the party for burglars. He was placed under arrest.

Most subtly entertaining are the inventions, evasions, and deceptions of the more advanced pupils who have perforce accepted the burden of concealing their ignorance rather than displaying their knowledge. This class is naturally less numerous.

The best-known specimen is the answer to the question—"What do you know about Elijah?"—"We do not know much about this holy man, but we do know that he once went for a cruise with a widow."

CANTON RAILWAY.

YESTERDAY'S UNIQUE EXPERIMENT.

A HOPEFUL AUGURY.

Though marked by no public ceremony other than a little in Canton to railway officials and pressmen, yesterday was a day of signal importance in the history of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, it is hoped, of a new era of prosperity to both the British and the Chinese Sections. For the first time since the line was opened, British Section engines were permitted to haul trains over the Chinese Section and early yesterday morning express trains started from Kowloon and Canton almost simultaneously on their maiden voyage, if such a term might be used in this connexion. The train from Kowloon, leaving at 8 a.m. and carrying British section officials and a group of local journalists, picked up Mr. W. M. Stratton, the engineer-in-chief of the Chinese Section, and Mr. C. T. Lui, the traffic superintendent, at Shek Lung, where the two expresses crossed, and the trip to Canton was completed at 11.47 a.m., three minutes before schedule. The return journey was accomplished later in the day in three hours and forty-five minutes almost to the minute.

Excellent Track.

The track on the Chinese section was found to be in excellent condition for almost the full distance of 89 miles from Shun Chun to Canton, and it was evident that while it is maintained in its present state, no difficult running to schedule time is likely to be experienced.

The sight of the British engine, which at some points on the long journey, picked up to well over forty miles per hour, excited no small interest in the rustics tending their crops in the particularly peaceful-looking country through which the line passes, and there was no sign of any anti-British feeling at any point en route. In spite of the exhibition of a few anti-imperialist posters in the stations.

The only indication of troublous times in China was the large guard of Nationalist troops taken on board at Shun Chun, a procedure which is followed in respect of every train travelling in either direction between the British border and Canton.

New Chinese Manager.

It was a coincidence, a happy augury perhaps, that the party should be met in Canton by the new managing director of the Chinese Section, Mr. C. T. Yeh, who recently appointed to the position by the Nationalist Government, had only assumed his duties at nine o'clock the same morning.

Mr. Yeh, who is a graduate of an American university, extended a cordial greeting, and after an excellent tiffin in the garden of the Southern Hotel, he expressed pleasure at the opportunity which had been afforded him of meeting the visitors from Hongkong on such an important occasion.

For many years, Mr. Yeh said, the Chinese Section of the railway had been beset by considerable difficulties owing to the internal troubles in China, and he trusted the express which had run to-day would continue to run for many years.

The Chinese Section was extremely grateful to the British Section for their offer to assist them, and they on their part would do what they could to bring about the success of the enterprise. He trusted that the new service would run regularly and peacefully, and offered the toast of "The Canton-Kowloon Railway."

British Views.

In reply, Mr. I. B. Trevor, the traffic superintendent of the British Section, thanked Mr. Yeh for his kind words regarding the assistance the British Section had been able to render.

He thanked the Chinese section generally for the cordial way in which they had greeted their Hongkong visitors, and for the general spirit of friendliness shown while the British Section had been making tests and inspecting the track.

They had been agreeably surprised from every point of view to find it in such excellent condition; they had expected to find it in a very inferior state. The greatest credit was due to the Chinese section for keeping it in such condition having regard to the shortage of funds and other difficulties.

The British Section desired to induce Chinese business gentlemen in Hongkong and Canton to patronise the railway not perhaps in preference but as a very useful alternative to the boats, because he had reason to believe that the times at which the trains leave the termini would fit in with business allocations.

The special trip was the only possible way in which they could show the Chinese in Hongkong

CARING FOR HANKOW WOUNDED.

DECISION TO HAVE NO MORE WOMEN WORKERS.

It is evident from telegrams and letters that have been received here, says Saturday's *N. C. Daily News*, that the volunteer doctors and nurses who have gone to Hankow to assist in the care of the thousands of Tang Seng-chi's wounded soldiers who are coming in from Honan, are working under difficulties which we do not apprehend. Whatever these obstacles are, instructions have reached the office of the China Medical Board from Bishop Roots of the American Church Mission that qualified doctors and nurses are needed, but that men only are wanted, because of unexplained "political reasons." A letter written some days before this telegram was despatched also dwells upon the difficulty of finding accommodation for women workers, while it is generally known in missionary circles that two ladies who have been vainly struggling to get permission from the British authorities to go to Hankow, in response to the appeal for doctors and nurses have been unable to leave because the requisite permission has not come from the British authorities in Hankow.

The question of respectable housing and the new problem of the typhus epidemic would undoubtedly influence any decision in the matter of allowing ladies to go to Hankow to care for the wounded, but the phrase "political reasons" in Bishop Roots's message will be associated in everyone's mind with reports that have been published of the unruly behaviour of the convalescent soldiery, so it is very generally believed that, at the moment, the emergency hospitals are not only uncomfortable but unsafe for women. This, of course, is only a surmise that cannot be confirmed until the mail brings further details.

It is interesting to note that sufficient funds have been found by the Chinese in Hankow to pay all expenses of volunteers, excepting salaries, of course, which would indicate that the care of the wounded is a matter that cannot be confirmed until the mail brings further details.

The Chinese people and foreign Powers to have us subjugate the Reds. At present the Reds in the south are extremely rampant, and consequently the State is in immediate danger. This is our time to rouse ourselves to action and to render service to our country. In order to subjugate the Reds and to save the country, we must complete our military strength and strengthen our union. For this purpose we have determined to ask Marshal Chang Tso-lin to take up the post of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy. We earnestly desire that Marshal Chang Tso-lin will endeavour not to lose confidence of people on account of a trifling cause and not bring about a serious affair as a result of modesty."

LINDBERGH GIVES SURPRISE.

FLIES TO WASHINGTON AND BACK.

New York June 16. Charlie Lindbergh, living up to his discarded title of "the flying fool," made his countrymen sit up and gasp again to-day.

Lindbergh, dressed in evening clothes, took off from Long Island in the early hours of the morning in an army pursuit plane, headed for Washington. His flight was uneventful. He arrived in the capital at dawn, transferred to his famous trans-Atlantic plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis," and brought it back to New York.

The flight required less than five hours. Before landing, he did a number of daring stunts at dawn over Mitchel and Roosevelt fields.

Then he came down to earth, changed clothes, and had breakfast.—A. P.

One Dutch case of diphtheria was the only notification of infectious disease received by the Medical Officer of Health over the week-end.

and Canton that despite the political state to the country they were in a position to take them between Hongkong and Canton in perfect safety and in very reasonable time. They at first endeavoured to persuade the Chinese section to reduce the time schedule to three hours 30 minutes; but even so the time had been cut down to three hours 40 minutes and provided the trains ran punctually there could be no reason why people should not take advantage of the system.

In conclusion, Mr. Trevor thanked Mr. Yeh and others of the Chinese section for their hospitality. (Applause).

The British officials, who accompanied the train from Hongkong, included: Mr. C. D. Lambert, Mechanical Superintendent, Mr. I. B. Trevor, acting Traffic Manager and Mr. N. Carter, while the Chinese Section officials, who attended the tiffin were: Mr. C. T. Yeh (Managing Director), Mr. C. T. Lui (Traffic Superintendent), Mr. Li Kwong-woon (Locomotive Superintendent), Mr. Stratton, Mr. H. P. Harris, Mr. J. S. Smith, and Mr. Yule Man. Capt. Ng Yuk-wei, the superintendent of Police, Tungshan, was also present.

In order that the long journey of 110 miles could be completed by the British engines, it was found necessary to fit a new water tender with a capacity of 4,600 gallons. The old tender carried 2,000 gallons.

Mr. G. A. Walker, the General Manager of the British Section, is at present in hospital, and was unfortunately unable to make the trip.

THE CENSORSHIP AT CHEFOO.

CONSEQUENT UNNECESSARY NERVOUSNESS.

RUMOUR-MONGERS.

Chesoo, June 10. Much resentment is being expressed in local Chinese circles over the manner in which the newspapers are censored. The general comment is that censorship, when carried to extremes, does not lead to anywhere but, as a matter of fact, tends to cause unnecessary nervousness to the community and furnishes the unscrupulous with a lever with which to make capital out of the situation. Not only are the native papers censored very strictly, but Chinese papers from other parts are forbidden entry as well. The public are, therefore, unable to know what is going on in the country with the result that rumours are the order of the day.

It should be apparent to the powers that be, comment local Chinese critics, that it is a dangerous business at all times to let rumour-mongers have a free hand. Once they have set the ball rolling, no one knows where it will stop. Many a market has been upset and a bank has had to close its doors merely because of some rumour or other circulated by individuals with their own axes to grind, and where censorship of the kind practised here is in force the position tends to become worse. It is pointed out that in Manchuria, it is just this sort of censorship that has contributed largely to the collapse of the *fengyuan* currency and the prevention of trade being conducted more satisfactorily.

Nervousness Over the Fleets.

During the past three or four days, some nervousness was evinced in Chesoo because of the rumour that the Southern Fleet that was reported here to have left Shanghai for an unknown destination was on its way here to tackle the Northern Squadron. The Chinese men-of-war here have been keeping steam up in a very active manner, and shore leave was curtailed if not actually refused to all but a handful of men. Some battle or other was expected off the port and, naturally, local people commenced to worry over the possibility of stray shells falling in the town.

Negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek.

A report that has filtered through from Tsinan has it that negotiations are in progress between Chang Tsung-chang and Chiang Kai-shek. An attempt is being made by influential bodies in Shantung to effect a compromise between the Ankuochun and Gen. Chiang, thereby forming a solid block against the Communists. How far this movement to unite the Ankuochun and Nanking would succeed remains to be seen but unless the combination is effected in good time, the internal warfare would not only become protracted but would assume the unusual spectacle of a three-cornered fight among Chiang Kai-shek, the Ankuochun and Feng Yu-hsiang and Hankow, with each party occupying one end of the triangle. Not only would the spectacle be unusual but it would likewise be undignified and lend a good deal of truth to the assertion so often heard these days that the Chinese do not know what their militarists are fighting for.

The present situation arising out of the Southerners' push

against the Northerners is causing no end of worry to the trading fraternity and during the past couple of days some movements of funds and valuables have been made to Dairen. Rumours of all kinds are, of course, in circulation, tending to bring about nervousness amongst the merchants and the general public. It is interesting to note that the Japanese in Shantung, generally speaking, do not share the views expressed in Japan, Manchuria and elsewhere in China, maintaining that the despatch of forces to Shantung would cause unnecessary complications and create grave misunderstandings. It is argued that in the event of the Northerners being able to stem the Southern advance into Shantung, following the arrival of Japanese troops, the coincidence would be taken advantage of by those with their own axes to grind.

—N. C. Daily News.

No Assurances from Southerners.

An Ankuochun spokesman today stated that in addition to political changes there would be a complete reorganization of the Ankuochun troops. Formerly, though nominally united, the Chihli, Shantung and other allied armies had not co-operated to the fullest extent. In future all would be under a unified control.

The Southerners, he continued,

had not given the Ankuochun the required assurances regarding

terms of peace, so the Ankuochun had decided on a strong defensive.

The spokesman emphasized

that Ankuochun tactics would be purely of a defensive character for the present.

MARSHAL CHANG.

WHAT HIS NEW TITLE MEANS.

CIVIL FICTION NOW GONE.

Peking, June 17.

Correspondents who have made inquiries for the title of the new office with which Marshal Chang Tso-lin will be invested by the northern warlords and which he will assume to-morrow are told that it is Generalissimo.

The question is Generalissimo of what? One reply is Generalissimo of the Ankuochun, but he has been Generalissimo of the Ankuochun for over six months, and is this another distinction without a difference? There is, however, a difference, and it involves the final disappearance of the last shadow of civilian government in Peking. Hitherto the

Peking Government has derived authority from successive ex-reigning Cabinets that have passed on power obtained originally under the Tuan Kun constitution.

After the Tuan Chih-jul interregnum, Dr. Yen, the last Premier under Tuan Kun, reassumed office, thus regaining what was claimed

was his old constitutional warrant.

It should be apparent to the powers that be, comment local Chinese critics, that it is a dangerous business at all times to let rumour-mongers have a free hand. Once they have set the ball rolling, no one knows where it will stop. Many a market has been upset and a bank has had to close its doors merely because of some rumour or other circulated by individuals with their own axes to grind, and where censorship of the kind practised here is in force the position tends to become worse. It is pointed out that in Manchuria, it is just this sort of censorship that has contributed largely to the collapse of the *fengyuan* currency and the prevention of trade being conducted more satisfactorily.

This fiction is all brushed aside now, and the new Cabinet under Pan Fu will have no other authority than that residing in Chang Tso-lin's command.

Northern Armies United.

This change was explained to a gathering of correspondents today by the spokesman of the Ankuochun. He said that it amounted to a unification of command, and that the war lords came to Peking to be unified. They would go back either to-day or to-morrow to show the enemy what they could do when they were unified. The change would imply that all Northern armies had been transformed into units of the Ankuochun.

This view is hardly correct, for the Shantung Army remains the Shantung Army, with Chang Tsung-chang as its commander. Plans to do without the co-operation of Chang Tsung-chang's army have been worked out, but the Ankuochun spokesman said that it was not contemplated to draft any troops from the Peking or Hankow fronts. All commanders would be expected to defend their present lines against all comers.

In the meantime, the Government will undergo a reorganization. Several departments will be merged into one; for instance the Ministries of Navy, War and General Staff will be combined.

No Assurances from Southerners.

An Ankuochun spokesman today stated that in addition to political changes there would be a complete reorganization of the Ankuochun troops. Formerly, though nominally united, the Chihli, Shantung and other allied armies had not co-operated to the fullest extent. In future all would be under a unified control.

The Southerners, he continued, had not given the Ankuochun the required assurances regarding

terms of peace, so the Ankuochun had decided on a strong defensive.

The spokesman emphasized

that Ankuochun tactics would be purely of a defensive character for the present.

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1.—Who was the author of "Arabia Deserta"?

2.—When were hats taxed in England?

3.—Who is the only British woman to be identified in the Bible?

4.—In what English town is there a street tablet commemorating a famous jockey?

5.—Which London street has no houses in it?

6.—What is Volapuk?

7.—What is meant by a Yarborough?

8.—Who wrote "The Rise of the Dutch Republic"?

9.—Who was William the Silent?

10.—What is the Lacoone?

11.—After which battle did Flora Macdonald distinguish herself?

12.—What official post did John H. Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home," hold?

13.—What great medical discovery will be marked by centenary celebrations next year?

14.—What are the Asteroids?

15.—Who is "Evans of the Broke"?

16.—Who is "Evans of the Broke"?

17.—Who is "Evans of the Broke"?

18.—Who is "Evans of the Broke"?

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29.—Who is "Evans of the Broke"?

30.—Who is "Evans of the Broke"?

3

Three Castles

The Cigarette of Quality

ALSO PACKED IN REGULAR 50s AND 20s

This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

JAPANESE AGAR-AGAR.

VALUE OF A SEAWEED PRODUCT.

The Commercial Secretary of the Japanese Embassy writes in the *Columbia Port Digest*:

Agar or Agar-Agar is the common name applied to the dried, bleached Gelatinous Extract of certain species of Red Seaweeds. The native species, *Gelidium Corneum*, is the one principally employed in the manufacture of Japanese Agar-Agar.

Agar, Kanten, or Seaweed Isinglass is a very valuable and interesting product known to the Japanese; and an industry in a class by itself.

Kanten, the Japanese name for this product, is like so many of the fanciful terms with which the Japanese invest common objects.

It means "cold weather" and has reference to the circumstances that this article is, and can be made only during colder months (December to February).

Agar, or Kanten, has been made since about 1760. In the early years it was simply a mass of jelly formed by the boiling of the seaweeds; but at the present time the entire output is in a more convenient form of slender Agar or bars, a manner of preparation which was taken up quite accidentally. Some soft jelly was thrown out-of-doors and overnight congealed in the shape of slender sticks, suggesting the idea of preparing it in this form.

Kanten is made from *Algae* of the Genus *Gelidium*, the principal species being *G. Corneum*. The Japanese name for the plant is "Tengusa," a contraction of "Kantengusa" meaning "weed for

Kanten."

The red *Algae* grow on rocks in

relatively shallow water and are gathered from small boats, either by means of rakes with long handles or by diving. The gathering season extends from May to October-July and August are the best months.

After the seaweed has been collected it is spread upon the beach to dry and some bleaching takes place during the drying process.

It is then sold to the Agar manufacturers.

Processes.

The process of manufacturing Agar is quite elaborate, although the appliances required are simple and inexpensive.

1. The first step is the removal of all foreign matter from the masses of the dry *Algae*. This is accomplished by beating and pounding the weed until most of the shells, sand and other foreign matter is removed. Further cleaning is effected by washing the *Algae* in cool, fresh water.

2. The wet *Algae* or Tengusa is

spread out to dry in flakes with bamboo tops, through which the water drains. The seaweed is

then alternately wet by sprinkling with water, and dried in the sun until it is bleached nearly colourless.

3. As the drying and bleaching process, the *Algae* become matted together, and form loose meshed sheets. These sheets are loosely rolled and as required are boiled in fresh water in a large iron kettle, placed over a specially constructed oven or furnace. The boiling extracts the Gelatine and a thick, pulpy mass results. From the boiling kettle the jelly is strained or filtered through coarse cloths into a vat or tank, this preliminary straining being followed by a more thorough straining through linen bags of finer mesh. These bags are placed in a crib and squeezed by means of a lever, the jelly falling into a large vat under the press.

4. From the vat the jelly is

poured into wooden trays to cool. When cold, a firm jelly is produced which the Japanese call "Tokoro-

ten."

5. At a certain stage of the

cooling and hardening process,

the contents of the trays are cut

into pieces of uniform size, in

order to facilitate handling. The

cutting is done by means of oblong

iron frames, adapted to the shape

of the trays, divided into squares

of various sizes. One face of the

frame has sharpened edges and the

cutting is done by inserting the

frame along one side of the tray

and drawing it horizontally

through the jelly.

6. The bars are then put into a

wooden box slightly larger and

with a coarse wire grating over

the lower end. A wooden piston

with a broad end, sets into this

box and is pushed against the bar

of jelly, forcing it through the

grating in the form of slender

sticks.

7. The sticks and bars of harden-

ing jelly are arranged in regular

rows on flakes occupying an ex-

posed position on a mountain or

hillside. The congealing requires

from one to three days, according

to wind and temperature, and a

further drying of three to four

days is usually allowed.

8. The thoroughly dried pieces

are trimmed to uniform lengths

and baled for shipment.

9. The season during which

Agar is manufactured is limited to

the winter months. Moreover, fair

weather is required for the thaw-

ing and drying of the frozen Gela-

DOCTOR'S FATAL ERROR.

GAS FROM WRONG CYLINDER.

A mistake made by Mr. Rubens Wade, an anaesthetist, in giving to a patient gas from the wrong cylinder, because the distinctive colouring of the cylinders was not

continued up to the top but only down the sides, was explained at an inquest held by Dr. Danford Thomas, deputy coroner for the City of London. The inquest concerned the death of Mrs. Isabel Emma Waghorn, aged 35, of Bruce-road, Barnet, who died in St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr. Levick, the house surgeon, said an anaesthetic had been given to the patient for an operation, and a few minutes later she showed signs of failure. Efforts to restore animation, including heart massage, were tried for seventy-five minutes, without success.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the pathologist, who made a post-mortem examination, stated that the woman was quite healthy, and the operation that she was to have had was often quite successful. The cause of death was asphyxia from carbon dioxide gas, which was given sometimes in small quantities as a stimulant. In this case it caused collapse of the lungs.

Dr. Wade, one of the hospital anaesthetists, said that during the past twenty years he had given about 20,000 anaesthetics. It was his first administration that day.

He commenced with gas and oxygen, and unfortunately turned on carbon dioxide instead of nitrous oxide gas. A small quantity of carbon dioxide was sometimes used. He used eighty parts of carbon dioxide to twenty parts of oxygen, instead of eighty parts of nitrous oxide to twenty parts oxygen.

The dioxide cylinders were painted green down the sides and black on top, and his mistake occurred through his standing up and looking at the cylinder from above instead of from the side. It was purely his mistake that caused the death of the patient.

The Coroner: The mistake might have occurred at other times?

Dr. Wade: Yes, the cylinders should be green right up to the top, and there should be a different tap. He realised his mistake in three minutes, and before the patient was in extremis, and he at once asked for strychnine. Everything humanly possible was done for her.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that Dr. Wade's explanation would account for everything he found.

Recording a verdict of death from misadventure, the coroner said it was a very serious matter.

The hospital steward was in court, and no doubt he would see that such a mistake did not happen again. Dr. Wade admitted that he made a mistake, and there was no evidence of negligence.

tine, limiting its production to certain localities.

Its Uses.

The best known use of Agar is in the treatment of chronic constipation. Agar is widely prescribed by the medical profession and increasingly by those who need correction of their diet where constipation is present.

Mineral oil has always held a leading position for use in the correction of constipation. The average user, however, complains of its nauseating effect, griping and leakage.

Of late, mineral oil emulsions have been developed. These contain a maximum amount of Agar-Agar.

This form of preparation is easily palatable and dependable, being equally recommended in the correction of constipation.

The following represents the range of uses of this product in the commercial world:

Pharmaceutical Art:

Adhesive Dressings.

Laxative.

Used in combination with stomach and intestinal remedies.

Cold Creams.

Suppositories.

Can be used with Phenolphthalein and Cascara, etc.

Castor oil can be incorporated with it so that the nauseating effect will be covered.

Culture Media in Bacteriological Work.

Food Uses—

In Cereal Foods.

Jellies, Preserves and Jams.

Salad Dressing.

Confectionery (Candies, etc.)

Pastries.

Thickener in Soups.

Used in articles of food in place of starch or animal gelatin.

Industrial Uses—

Clarifying Purposes.

Fly-paper.

Soap.

Water-proof Cloth and Paper.

Furnishes lustre for Paper.

Paint and Varnishes.

Preserving Food in Canning Industries.

Explosives.

Isinglass.

Holographs.

Sizing in Silk Industry.

Packing Fish or Meat when low temperature is needed.

Stencil Patterns in Art.

"FILTHY MILK."

FARMERS' RETORT TO SIR K. WOOD.

Sir Kingsley Wood—The origin of a great many diseases, particularly the disease of tuberculosis in children, could be traced to bad and filthy milk.

Mr. T. Baxter (president of the National Farmers' Union)—My report is that a good many more cases of consumption would be found due to children not taking sufficient milk. I object to public men getting up and suggesting that the milk in this country is either bad or filthy.

Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, made the statement first given at a luncheon of the Milk Recording Societies at the Holborn Restaurant recently. Sir Kingsley had to leave the luncheon early, and did not hear the reply made subsequently by Mr. Baxter.

After using the words quoted, Mr. Baxter said:—The farmers of this country are endeavouring to give the public the very best milk supply that can possibly be produced. I don't hesitate to say that no farmers in the world are giving more attention to this matter than British farmers.

Sir Kingsley Wood had explained that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was desirous of avoiding any suggestion that the Ministry of Health was a departmental dictatorship. Rather did he desire it should co-operate with societies such as their own. They wanted farmers to realise it was good business to provide clean milk, and possess healthy rather than diseased cows. They were anxious to find some speedy test which would show definitely whether milk contained tubercular bacilli.

Lord Stanley, M.P., who presided at the annual meeting which preceded the luncheon, told the members who had been bemoaning the hard times for agriculture that protection and subsidies for agriculture were "off the map." The Government could only assist by doing small things.

Lord Desborough was elected president of the Societies, in succession to Lord Stanley.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

A CURIOUS FRENCH CLAIM.

In connexion with M. Doumergue's visit to England a claim is now made that when he was greeted by the National Anthems of France and England he listened to two French hymns, since, according to M. Pierre Soulaire, writing in the *Figaro*, our "God Save the King" is, both in words and music, of French origin.

Credit for its composition has hitherto been divided between Dr. John Bull, who in 1611 composed an "Ayre" on which it may have been based, and Henry Carey, who first sang it in 1740 as a hymn of his own composition. M. Soulaire declares, however, that it was written by J. B. Lulli at the request of Madame de Maintenon, and was sung for the first time, by pupils to the "great entry" of Louis XIV, into the Chapel of St. Cyr. The words of the hymn as sung by Madame de Maintenon's protégées were:

"Grand Dieu sauvez le Roi,
Grand Dieu vengez le Roi,
Vive le Roi!
Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voie ses ennemis toujours
soumis."

And at this time it may be noted that the principal enemies of the "Roi Soleil" were the English. According to M. Soulaire, Handel, hearing the hymn and being struck by its majesty and inspiration, made a note of it, and as he lived in London at that time presented it to George I., omitting to mention that its author was a Frenchman.



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SINGAPORE TRAGEDY.

DEATH FROM OVER EXERTION.

The death of a well-known member of the Singapore American Community, Mr. Stanley Blair Chamberlain, occurred very tragically at his flat in Amber Mansions last week. Mrs. Chamberlain, who had left her husband in apparently good health at 1 a.m. woke up at 6.30 a.m. to find him sitting in his chair with a book in his lap, dead.

The Coroner, Lt.-Col. Hope Falkner, held an inquest at the flat.

Mrs. Justine Daphne Chamberlain, the wife of the deceased, said that at 4.30 p.m. the previous day her husband left their flat to play tennis. He played two sets, the last being a very strenuous one. After the game he was very much exhausted and had the usual drink—nothing excessive. He then played bridge. He appeared to be in excellent spirits and returned home with her shortly after nine o'clock. Three or four friends called at their flat and they had dinner an hour later, and afterwards played cards until midnight.

Mr. Chamberlain had three cocktails and a whiskey soda. He was a very temperate man and never drank unless friends came in. After midnight he felt uncomfortable and sick. He went to sleep about 1 a.m. Witness slept until about 6.30 a.m. and when she awoke she missed her husband. She searched for him and found him sitting in a chair on his knee on the verandah, with a book on his knee. She telephoned for medical assistance.

The Coroner returned a verdict of death through natural causes, namely, cardiac failure following sudden exertion.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was 31 years of age, came to Singapore six years ago as the representative of the Fisk Rubber Co. He was President of the Singapore American Association last year. He was due to go on leave to America in a few weeks.

PROPERTY SALE.

THREE HOUSES REALISE \$137,000.

A bid of \$50,000 was offered by an intended purchaser, during the course of the auction of Nos. 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and No. 1A, Stanley Street, by Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon.

The property consists of Section A of Inland Lot No. 17 together with the buildings thereon known as Nos. 38 and 40 Queen's Road Central and No. 1A Stanley Street with a total area of about 3,765 square feet.

In response to the auctioneer, a Japanese gentleman opened the

BRITISH AGENT AT VLADIVOSTOK.

LEAVES AFTER SPLIT WITH SOVIET.

Manila, June 10. The break between Great Britain and Soviet Russia is responsible for the arrival of an official party in Manila yesterday.

Mr. G. P. Paton, British assistant agent, who for the past seven years has been acting as consul for Great Britain at Vladivostok, arrived here aboard the a.s. Glendara, accompanied by Mrs. Paton, his secretary, Mr. Hugh Davidson and Mrs. Davidson, and his stenographer, Mrs. Pulman and her two children.

The arrival of this party in Manila is due to the order issued by Sir Austen Chamberlain, severing relations between Great Britain and Russia. The order was issued May 27 and gave the Russian representative in London a ten day notice to vacate his office. This automatically required British agents to leave Russia within ten days.

"The Glendara was the only vessel on which we could leave Siberia within our time limit," Mr. Paton told a "Bulletin" representative last night. "The Glendara left on June 6 and we were ordered by the London office to be out of the country by June 7."

Mr. Paton explained that the action taken by Sir Austen Chamberlain affected the British mission at three places in Russia. There was a large staff on duty at the mission headquarters, Moscow, also a branch mission at Leningrad (old St. Petersburg), in addition to the post he vacated in Vladivostok.

The British government first sent Mr. Paton to Russia in 1918. He was sent to Vladivostok in 1920 when the local "white" government was still in control. The Soviet government was established in Siberia in October, 1922.

When asked concerning the circumstances on which the relationship between the two countries was severed, Mr. Paton said: "I am sorry that I cannot tell you all I know. Likely I could say many things about Siberia and Russia and even northern China that would be new and interesting to your readers but I am like any other government agent, I dare not do it."

Mr. Paton and party will remain in Manila till they have been advised from London. He expects to be assigned to another post within a few days.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that a punitive expedition will be despatched against the murderers of the explorer Destienne. His German companion, Grimm, and an escort of riflemen, were also murdered, the party being surprised while motoring in mid-Sahara.

bidding with \$50,000, which was immediately doubled by a second bidder. Thereafter bids ranging from \$5,000 to \$1,000 were made. At \$137,000 the lots were knocked down to Mr. Tso Tze-ying.

GOAT GETTERS.



VETERAN VOLUNTEER.

A VOYAGE TO CHINA TO JOIN UP.

STEVEDORE STRIKE EFFECTS.

MANILA OBTAINS AID FROM NAVY.

VESSELS SLIGHTLY DELAYED.

Manila, June 16. A war record in British and other armies extending over 50 years' service in four major campaigns, including the Boxer Rebellion, and eight war medals, form no deterrent to H. W. Coulter, 63-year old soldier, who left Vancouver on May 10, for Shanghai, to offer his services to General Duncan commander of the British forces and who arrived on June 2.

Mr. Coulter, says the N. C. D. News, came from Montreal, having paid his fare through to Shanghai with all the money he possessed. He travelled on the Yen-ken Maru, and hopes to secure a position in the Second Coldstream Guards.

Egyptian Battles.

Born in Quebec, where his father was stationed as a sergeant in the garrison of the Citadel, Mr. Coulter began his army career at an early age, joining the Royal Artillery in 1876, and going to Egypt with the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1882. He took part in many of the important battles, including Ramleh, El-Medfai, Tel-el-Mauta, Tel-el-Kebir, and the march to Khartoum.

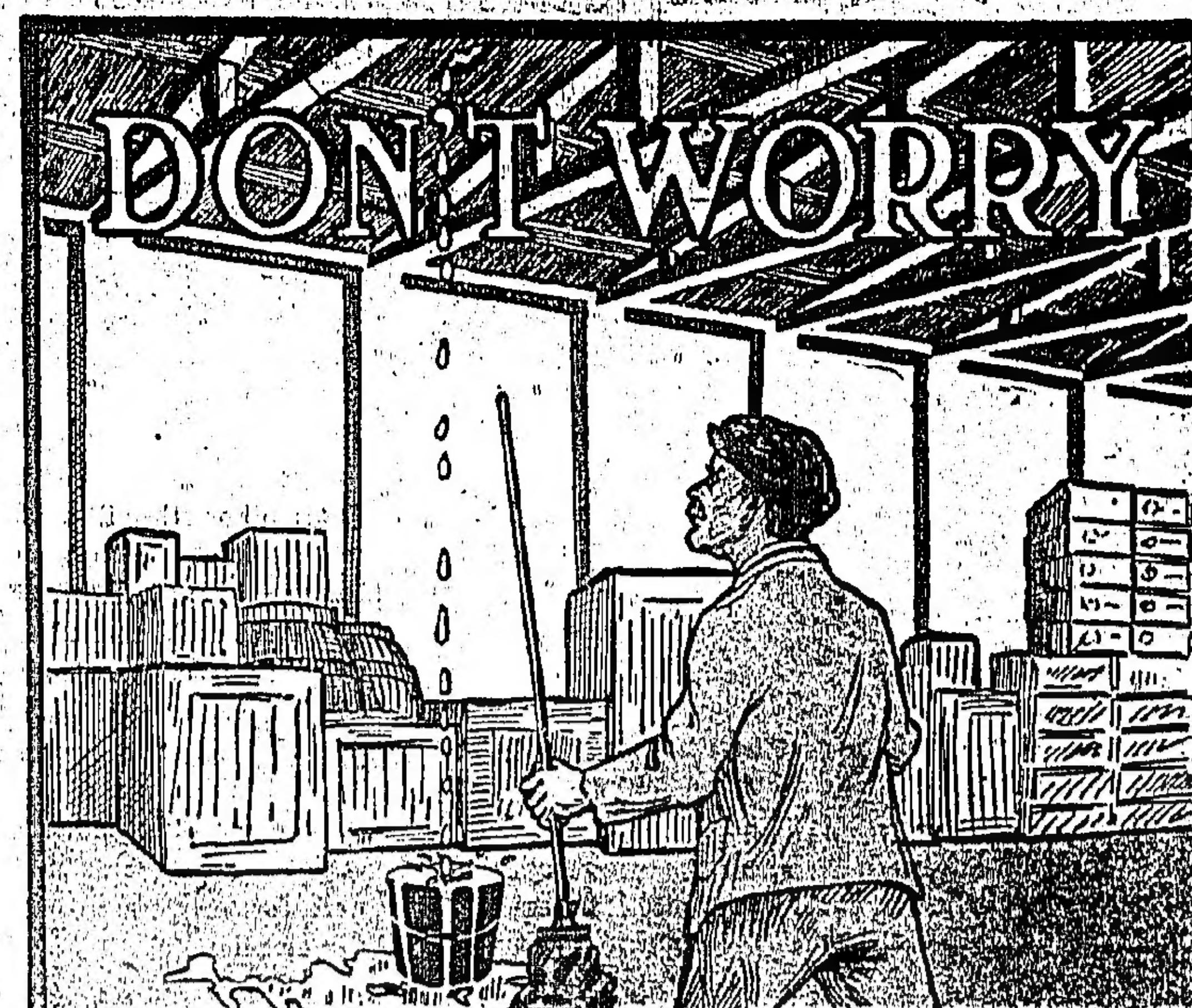
He was one of the survivors of the Bloody Sunday Fight, March 22, 1885, when a gatling gun jammed and the British square was broken. On the occasion a terrific hand-to-hand conflict and bayonet charge saved the day, he said.

Boxer Campaign.

Mr. Coulter was in Peking when the Boxer Rebellion broke out. He immediately joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers as a volunteer and served in six major engagements, including the relief of the British Legation. Discharged after the end of the fighting in China, he went to Manila, where he was in the United States forces for over a year.

In October 1914, after several years at sea, Mr. Coulter landed in London, and, because of his age, first joined the Canadian Army Medical Corps, later transferring to the Canadian Field Artillery. In 1917, discharged as unfit for military service, he joined the Royal Engineers, where he remained until the Armistice, after which he was for 18 months in an Australian special service detachment, finally returning to Canada in 1920.

As a climax to a colourful career, Mr. Coulter accomplished the feat of walking across Canada from Vancouver to Halifax in 1921, in 128 days. This tramp, he said, was a protest against an unwarranted sentence of field punishment meted out to him in France. He crossed to England and petitioned the King for a review of his case.



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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927.



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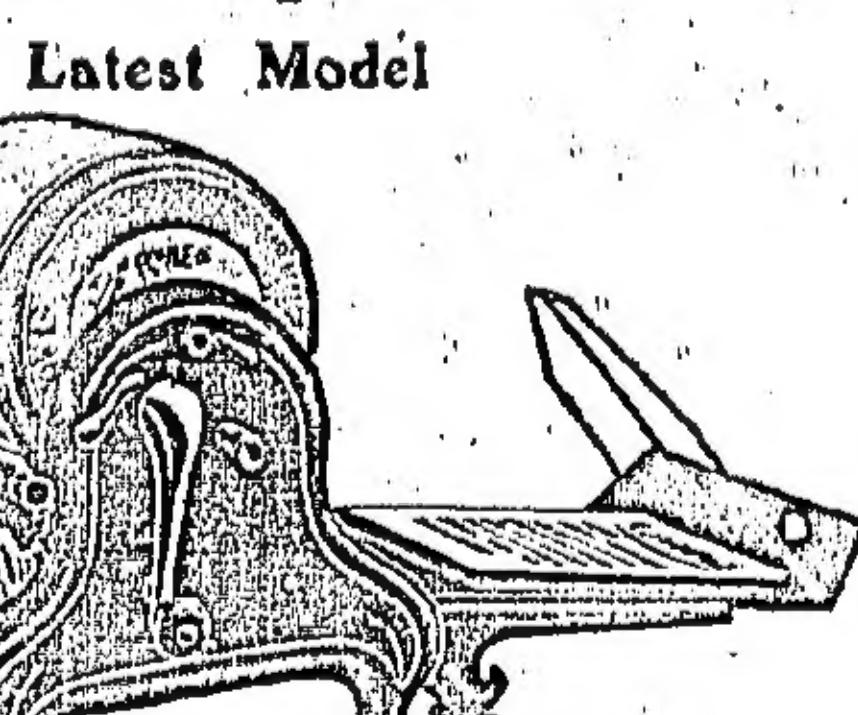
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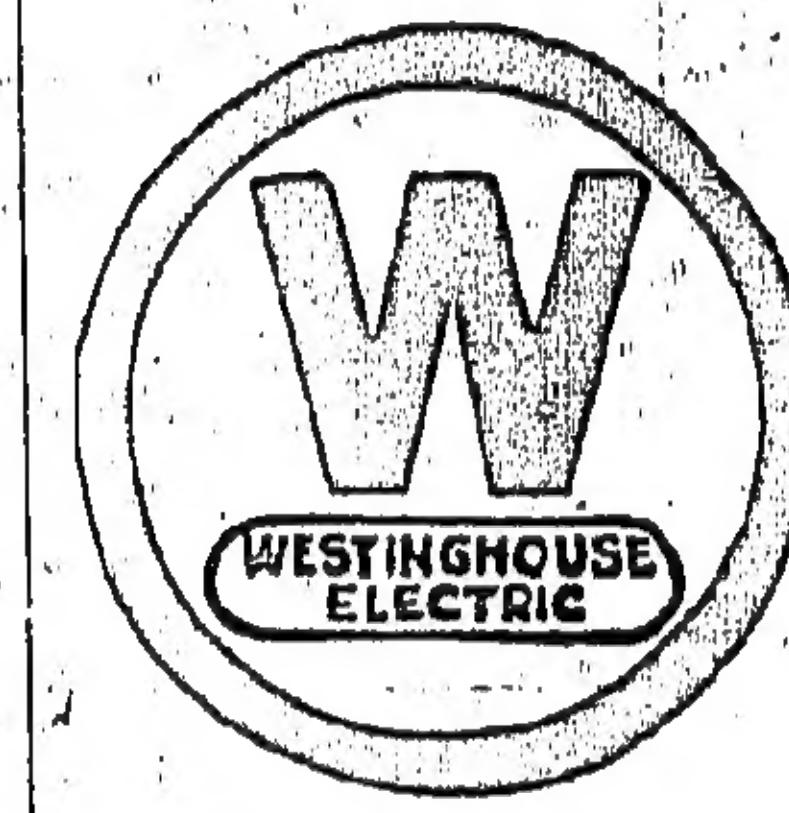


WHY TORTURE THE CHILD

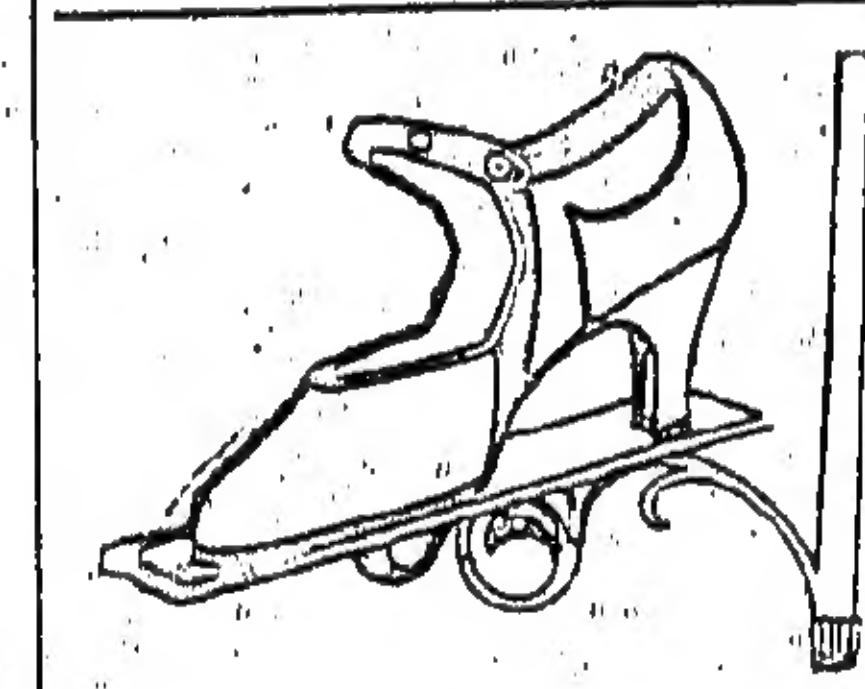
and yourself by forcing it to take castor oil or other ill-tasting laxative medicine? Baby's Own Tablets are the modern substitute for such nauseous doses. They are the very medicine the child requires, and in such form that to administer it is as simple as giving a drink of water. They are specific for those minor ailments of infancy and childhood which were formerly treated with drastic remedies.

Baby's Own • Tablets

accomplish all that castor oil can do where the digestive tract is deranged—more in fact, since they do not leave the child exhausted with the struggle against taking medicine. Invaluable in relieving teething pains, though guaranteed to contain no narcotics. Of enormous assistance in the treatment of worms. Of chemists everywhere, or post free, 60 cents the unit, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Rond, Shanghai.



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CASTLE PEAK TRAGEDY.

A GRIM CRIME RECALLED.

A story which reads like a novel was recounted by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith, assistant Crown Solicitor, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday.

He was prosecuting in a case in which a Chinese was charged with murdering his wife. Close attention was accorded him as he slowly reconstructed the events which led up to the murder and the subsequent movements of the accused man.

Twenty years ago the accused and his murdered wife were in a remote Chinese village a little distance to the West of Canton. A year of happy married life was spent before the accused shipped himself away together with a number of others to America to make his fortune. He returned after a separation of twelve years and rejoined his wife, living together in a house in High Street in Sham Sui Po. A couple of years later he bought a piece of land in the San Hoi district near Castle Peak and there built a superior type of Chinese house.

The Triangle.

That was about seven years ago. The couple to all outward appearances were quite happy and it came as a surprise to those who knew them, that the man should, after staying a year at the house, take a concubine who lived in Cheung Sha Wan in Sham Sui Po.

It seems that the man's wife and his concubine did not get on together and in order to please both parties they lived separately. Coming to the actual events which preceded the murder, Mr. Whyte-Smith said that at the beginning of April the household at Castle Peak consisted of the defendant, his wife, their three children, two boys and a girl, and a *mau tsai*.

On April 6, immediately after the morning meal the *mau tsai* was instructed to take two children to the hillside to pick fir cones. An hour later the defendant himself arrived at the hillside bringing with him the third child. Still later several other villagers arrived. Whilst they were at their work a heavy rainstorm came on and the villagers ran down to the defendant's house to take shelter. They were friends of the deceased woman and they called her by name, but there was no reply and the husband quickly told the villagers that she had gone for a walk. The house appeared to have closed up and all the people, including the children, had to take shelter on the veranda.

Mau Tsai Searches.

When the rain subsided and the villagers had gone the defendant gave ten cents to the *mau tsai* to buy cakes. On the girl's return she noticed that the house had been opened by the man, who after taking over the cakes from her, went out.

After he had gone, the girl, who was evidently curious about the whereabouts of her mistress, began to search the house, the main building of which had a sort of attic on it and there were also outhouses attached, one on each side.

Ascending the stairs leading to the attic, she noticed that they were wet, as if they had recently been washed. When she got to the attic, she noticed that a rope was hanging from a nail in the roof. The floor space under the rope also appeared to have been washed.

She went to the outhouse on the right of the building and found the door closed. Entering through a window, however, she saw two large baskets, one inverted over the other as though forming a lid. She raised the lid a little and saw her mistress huddled up in the basket with a rope around her neck. The *mau tsai* was so terrified that she went back to the living house immediately. When the defendant came in shortly after she was so frightened that she said nothing about it.

That same night after the *mau tsai* had gone to bed she heard the defendant cough and the cough seemed to come from the next room where she had seen her mistress in a basket. At seven the next morning on entering the kitchen she found the defendant drying his clothing by the fire.

Story of Flight.

The deceased woman was a member of the Christian Church at San Hoi. The Minister met the defendant in the Main Street of San Hoi and the defendant enquired of the Minister whether he had heard that his wife had run away to Hongkong. That was the first suggestion that the defendant had made that his wife had absconded. The same day he told the *mau tsai* that he would go to Hongkong to see if a certain friend knew where his wife had absconded to. Evidence would be brought, however, to be shown that he never naked anybody in Hongkong as to the whereabouts of his wife.

The day after the supposed visit to Hongkong, the defendant, his concubine, and her sister came to the San Hoi Village and they

COST OF WORKLESS IN 1926.

450,200,000 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

According to the report for 1926 of the Ministry of Labour, published last month, the average weekly number of persons paid unemployment benefit was 1,046,800.

The average weekly payment per head of persons actually drawing benefit during the year was 18s. 6d. In all benefit amounting to £50,201,768 was paid.

Towards the end of 1925 and the beginning of 1926, the report states, there was a decided downward tendency in the number of cases of fraud. Coincident, however, with the large increase in unemployment in the latter part of 1926 the number of cases increased, although the total for the year was substantially lower than in 1925.

The number of persons prosecuted during 1926 was 1750, or 146 a month, compared with 2045 in 1925—an average of 169 a month.

The cost of the administration of unemployment insurance in 1925-26 was £4,822,000, and in 1926-27 £4,650,000.

The hearing was adjourned.

MOSQUITOES NOT A NUISANCE.

ANSWER TO COURT PETITION AT PAISLEY.

That mosquitoes are not a public nuisance was the defence raised at Paisley Sheriff Court in answer to a petition by the Upper District Committee of the County of Renfrew against the trustee of the late William Allan Woodrop.

The petitioners wish to have it declared that there exists on the lands of Muirend a nuisance within the Public Health Act because the ditches are in such a condition as to be the breeding ground for mosquitoes.

Doctors in practice at Muirend and Cathcart said they had been consulted by people in the district for mosquito bites.

Dr. George Buchanan, medical officer for the county of Renfrew, said he had suggested that the ditches should be sprayed with oil to make a film on the surface of the water and so prevent the larvae coming to the surface to breathe.

The offer was turned down.

According to Dr. W. G. Gunn, assistant medical officer for Glasgow, the ditches in the district of Muirend were the best breeding grounds he had found in Scotland.

The hearing was adjourned.

Wan. He made some effort to escape, but was eventually overpowered.

Discovery of Corpse.

Nearly all the ground around the house was dug up, but without result. On May 23 the police found a pair of trousers in the middle of a mud pond in front of the house, and the *mau tsai* identified them as belonging to her mistress.

A reward was offered for the finding of the body and on May 26 a native of the place who had been searching the hillside in the hope of getting the reward diverted his attention to a sand pit at the rear of the house. He noticed a spot that looked soft and began to burrow with his hands. Presently he came upon some human hair and a little further on he saw a head. He left the spot and communicated with the police.

They dug the woman up, and she was identified by the *mau tsai* and a relation as the mud there, a red slimy mixture, kept the body more or less mummified.

There was a rope round the woman's neck and another around her waist. Mr. Whyte-Smith remarked that it was rather significant that the rope was of the same kind as that which was hanging from the nail.

An extra coil of similar rope was found in the out-house where the *mau tsai* had seen the body in a basket. The brother of the deceased woman by this time had his suspicions aroused and on May 16 proceeded to Castle Peak to make inquiries about his sister. He enquired at the Police station whether the defendant had made any report, and was told that there had been no report. The woman's brother then made an official report at the Central Police Station on May 19.

The defendant was arrested outside his house at Cheung Sha Wan.

He was found to have been washing his body.

Dr. Dovey performed a post mortem examination of the body.

The organs were much shrivelled and he failed to find the cause of death. There was no evidence of external injuries except a groove round the neck, which went completely round. The groove was so complete in fact that it negatived the idea of suicide.

The result of fight.

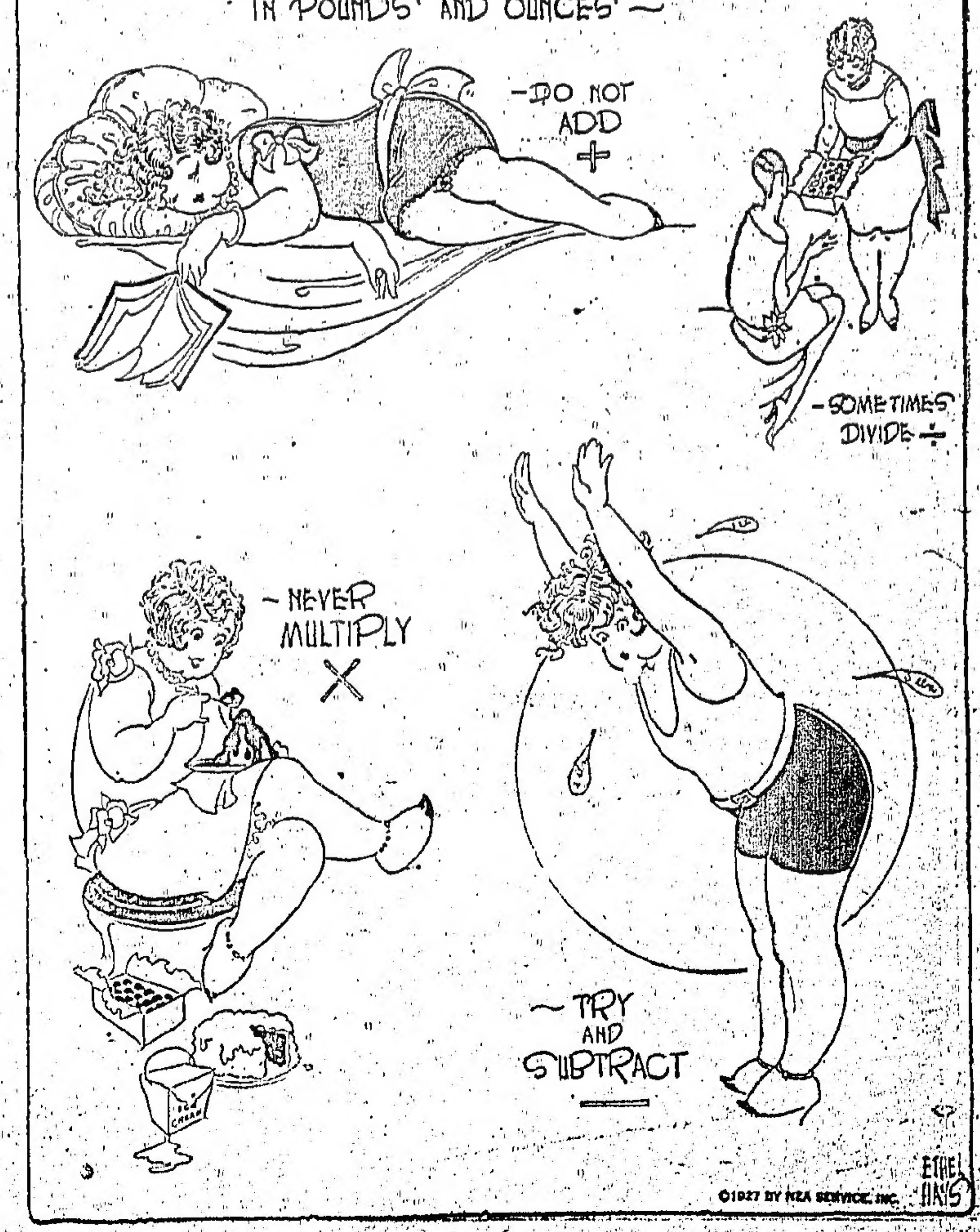
Mr. Whyte-Smith concluded.

"My case your Worship is that the deceased woman was either strangled, poisoned or murdered by some other way by the husband."

Mr. J. A. Gordon Lusk is defending.

FIGURES.

TO ARRIVE AT A CORRECT "FIGURE" IN POUNDS AND OUNCES —



ALLEGED "DISLOYAL DOCTRINES".

RISHOP OF LONDON ATTACKED.

London, May 10.—The Bishop of London (Dr. Ingram) has returned from Australia and New Zealand to meet a violent attack on the part of Sir W. Joynson-Hicks.

Speaking at a meeting of the National Church League, the Home Secretary accused the Bishop of filling the diocese of London with men with disloyal doctrines on reformation.

Cries of "Throw him out of the Church; that is the best thing to do with him."

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks: "No, no. I don't want to say hard words against his Lordship, but I want the Bishop to realise that we have our rights just as they have theirs."

Continuing, he said that Churchmen were asked to accept the new Prayer Book as a compromise for the sake of peace, but the Bishops should give an assurance that the present revision would be final. Thus far no such assurance had been forthcoming. "Let the Bishops say that the reformation was the work of God in the Church and we will help them to keep the peace."

because if death had been the result of hanging one would have expected a break in the circle where the rope would rise at the point of suspension. The woman appeared to be in good health and the examination disclosed nothing that was inconsistent with the theory that death was due to strangulation and that it was sudden.

The stomach was sent to Mr. Dovey for analysis and he found no poison in the stomach which could not be attributed to natural causes. The analyst would say that he had found nothing inconsistent with the theory that poison of a certain kind might have been used.

Mr. Whyte-Smith contended that the rope seen by the defendant was first planted by the defendant so that he could attach the body of the murdered woman on to it later and give the semblance that she hung herself. Something unforeseen, however, had caused the defendant to change his plans.

With regard to the washing on the floor Mr. Whyte-Smith said he could not bring forward any argument but could only make a suggestion. The medical evidence seemed to point against bloodshed, therefore there could not be blood stains to wash off. The possibility was that washing was to clean up excretion which might have been the result of fight.

Mr. Whyte-Smith concluded.

"My case your Worship is that the deceased woman was either strangled, poisoned or murdered by some other way by the husband."

Mr. J. A. Gordon Lusk is defending.



OPENING OF WIMBLEDON.

TILDEN IN ACTION.

London, June 20.—At Wimbledon the glorious weather and splendid condition of the courts, despite the rain of last few days, probably account for the early start at the centre-court which was barely half full, when opening the first round at 1 o'clock Tilden beat Pratt by 6/2, 6/1, 6/0.—*Reuter*.

The opening game on the centre court was a cat and mouse match, Tilden scoring as he liked. He finished off the game with a trio of hurricane service aces which were like gun shots, and staggered the spectators with their brilliance.

Other first round results were: Landry (France) beat Harada, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2; Cochet beat F. Burnett, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Hunter beat Ohta (Japan) 6-1, 6-4, 6-3; Timmer (Holland) beat Washburn (America) 6-1, 8-6.

Two Surprise Defeats.

With the stands packed on a cool but cloudy day, Wimbledon produced two defeats of Japanese and American entrants, one each of which was surprising.

In the match between Hunter and Ohta the former scored freely with powerful forehand drives along the sidelines. The Japanese, who was handicapped by the strangeness of the grass, left his court open. He lacked enterprise, going to the net, while Hunter often came up to score crisp volleys.

The American to-morrow meets Colonel Kingscote.

The fifteen-year-old white-plumed American, Wood, who is the youngest competitor in the Championships, was no match for Lacoste, though he received warm encouragement from the stands for his spirited fight. He lost 6-1, 6-3, 6-1.

The success of the French Three Musketeers was completed by the victory of Borotra over Belgrave (Britain), whom the French player beat 7-5, 7-5, 9-7.

Other successful continental players included the Germans, Kleinserth and Kreuzer over the Englishmen Price and Deed respectively, and Frotzheim over the Scottish Champion, I. Collins. Frotzheim won his match 11-9, 6-3, 6-6, 6-3.

Godfree Beaten.

In the final match of the day, the ex-Cambridge player Lester beat Godfree 6-4, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

Other prominent British winners were Crole-Rees, Turnbull, Gregory, Greig, Campbell, Crowley and Kingscote. The South African winners were Raymond and Condon, while the Anglo-Indians, Jacob and Prasada also gained victories.—*Reuter*.

HOLE HALVED IN ONE.

FEAT ON EASTBOURNE COURSE.

London, June 1.—On the Royal Eastbourne Golf Course Colonel F. Crompton and the professional, E. Macey, halved the thirteenth hole (175 yards), in one stroke.

[On Sunday, August 9, 1925, Mr. W. S. Evans and Mr. R. L. Matthews halved the 14th hole at Clarendon Golf Club, Swinton, in one stroke. The nominal length of the hole is 133 yards, but on this occasion it must have been nearer 140 yards, as the pin was well towards the back of the green. At St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, on May 8th, 1925, Miss G. Clutterbuck and Mrs. H. M. Robinson halved the 16th hole, 120 yards, in one. At Forest Hills, New Jersey, in October, 1919, Mr. George Stewart and Mr. Fred Spellmeyer halved the 18th hole in one. These are the only other recorded instances of a hole being halved in one.]

GERTRUDE EDERLE.

TO ENTER MOVIES.

Hollywood, Calif., June 15.—Gertrude Ederle, American swimmer of the British channel, telephoned from New York to-day that she had signed a contract to appear in the Paramount Film Studios here.—*A. P.*

LAWN BOWLS.

NOTES ON LOCAL PLAY.

A GLOUCESTER VICTORY.

PARKER'S PHENOMENAL FEAT AGAINST NORTHANTS.

Gloucester broke their long series of defeats by beating Northants at Northampton in convincing style, claiming victory by seven wickets.

The outstanding feature of the match was the bowling of Parker, the medium left hand bowler, who captured 14 wickets for less than 100 runs.

The scores were:

Northants: 92 and 124. Gloucester: 182 and 36 (for three wickets).

The bowlers predominated and with the exception of Bloodworth who scored 83 in Gloucester's first innings no batsman reached the half century mark. In Northants' first innings Parker took five wickets for 50 runs and Mills 5 for 41. Parker repeated his success in the second innings and had the phenomenal analysis of nine wickets for 46 runs.

For Northants, Thomas took six wickets for 68 runs.—*Reuter*.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

ANOTHER LARGE SUM FOR CHARITIES.

There is published in the latest Shanghai papers to hand a list of charity disbursements for the first half of this year amounting to sum of \$146,740.33. This has been obtained by race meetings on the Shanghai Race Course this spring.

Since 1915, the total disbursements by the Club amount to \$2,492,057.47.

R.A.O.B. INSTALLATION.

CEREMONY ON H. M. S. FROBISHER.

Sunday evening, last, was the occasion of a great event in R. A. O. B. history, not only for the Frobisher Lodge, but to the Order in general, for yet another stage has been added to the advancement of the Royal Order on board His Majesty's ships.

The occasion was the raising to Second Degree of Brother F. V. Waite, (late of H.M.S. Frobisher) by Brother J. H. Franks, C. P. Worthy President of Frobisher Sub. C.C., assisted by Brother R. S. Philpott C. P. Vice President, and Council Officers.

The Frobisher Lodge, which is held on board H.M.S. Frobisher, was opened at 7 p.m. on this occasion, and was well attended some fifty Brothers being present, by 8 o'clock, when Brother J. A. Lidstone, C. P. W. P., received the Worthy President who proceeded to carry out the ceremony with becoming dignity and grace.

In his address the Worthy President laid stress upon the fact that this Brother deserved well of the craft and deserved the honour bestowed upon him, and commanded Brother Waite for his assistance to the Lodge in its benevolent and philanthropic work. He called upon all young Brethren present to follow Brother Waite's example and continue the good work which had made the foundation of the Frobisher Lodge.

Upon retiring, Brother J. H. Franks, C. P. received the plaudits of the Brethren assembled, after informing them that he hoped soon to see the materialisation of the scheme whereby the name Frobisher Lodge would be engraved on the small brass plate adorning one of the cots at the new R.A.O.B. Orphanage, Grove House, Harrogate, making one more laurel for the Frobisher's wreath in the realm of charity.—*Contributed*.

DIVISION II GAMES.

Like their senior team, I expect Taikoo should have little difficulty in accounting for Craignegower. The Kowloon C.C. and Civil Service match should be a fairly close affair. Civil Service have improved greatly of late and considering that there was a difference of only seven shots between these two teams when they last met, I think the K.C.C. will have their work cut out to keep the lead in this division. East Point will receive the Club de Recreio and are expected to be able to improve their position in the table. Kowloon Bowling Green will meet the Yacht Club for the first time this season. On form, the home team should record a victory.

MALAYAN CRICKET NEEDS.

AUSTRALIAN PLAYER'S VIEWS.

At the entertainment to the Australian team at Seremban recently, Mr. Macartney made an interesting point. Referring to the All-Malaya match he said:

Malaya had won—and won on her merits. But there was one thing he wished to point out, and that was the absence of young men from the team.

Many of those in the Malaya team would drop out of the game in a year or two. The thing to do was to keep the ball of cricket rolling, to train up young players so that there would not be a break of two or three years when the older men dropped out.

He was looking forward to the next match in Singapore, when he hoped they would reverse the result and give Malaya a better game.

NEGROS LEADERS SENTENCED.

TWELVE MEN SENT TO GAOL.

Pulupandan, June 17.—Twelve followers of Flor Intriherendo, the self-elected "Emperor" of Illoilo who is now under observation in the San Lazaro Hospital, Manila, were sentenced here yesterday. The men were implicated in the Negros labour uprising. Three of them were sentenced to serve eight months in the provincial jail while the other nine were sentenced to serve nine months.

Everything is all set for the Rocha murder trial which is scheduled for Monday morning. There is much anticipation over this trial and it is expected to be unusually sensational. Extra precautions will be taken to avoid trouble.

A semi-official list of the Flor Intriherendo followers in this province has been compiled. More than 15,000 persons are known to be included on the list.

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TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

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Chartered Bank, £20 n.

Mercantile A. & B., £301 n.

Mercantile C., £131 n.

P. and O., £9 b.

East Asia, £68 1 n.

Marine Ins.

Canal Ins., £620 s.

China Underwriters, £80 n.

North China, £18 143 b.

Union Ins., £280 n.

Yangtze Ins., £40 n.

Fire Ins.

Chira Fires, £210 b.

H. K. Fire Ins., £60 n.

Shipping.

Douglasins, £31 1 b.

Steamships, £22 1 n.

Tugs, £110 n.

Indo-Chinas, (Pref.) £30 n.

Shell Trans., 98/- n.

Star Ferries, £52 1 s.

Waterboats, £15 8 b.

Refineries.

China Sugars, £18 s.

Malabons, £31 n.

Mining.

Benguets, £170 b.

Kailungs, 40/- b.

Langkats, £10 201 n.

Shai Exploration, £18 37 1 n.

Shanghai Loans, £18 7 n.

Raubs, £4 n.

Tronohs, 19/3 n.

Ural Casians, 87 1 n.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, £108 b.

Whampoa Docks, £38 1 n.

Hongkew, £18 142 b.

New Engineering, £18 52 b.

Shanghai Docks, £18 107 b.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. K. S. Hotels, £6 90 s.

H. K. L. Lands, £55 15 sa.

Realty, £6 s.

Territorials, £11 n.

Humphreys, £121 s.

Princes Bldgs, £59 1 n.

Rural Lands, £14 1 n.

Cottons.

Evo Cottons, £18 7 35 s.

Orientals, £18 2 10 n.

Shai Cottons, £18 52 b.

Buses, Trams.

China Buses, £18 7 b.

Tramways, £20 80 s.

Peak Trams, (old) £15 s.

Singapore Trams, £10/- n.

Taxis, £1 n.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, £202 b.

Canton Ices, £5 n.

Cements (Comb.) £7 35 n.

China Lights, £14 20 s.

China Prov., £4 1 b.

Constructions, £3 30 n.

Dairy Farms, £15 s.

Dor A. Wing, £6 n.

H'kong Electrics, £52 1 b.

Macao Electrics, £35 b.

Ropes (Old) £10 n.

Lane Crawford, £7 s.

Mackintosh, £191 n.

Sincores, £81 n.

United Asbestos, £20 n.

Powells, £6 n.

Telephone, £370 n.

Telephones, £18 142 n.

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July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 10	Port of Shmpth Aug. 16
July 19	San Francisco	Lovianthus	Aug. 20	Port of C'brg Aug. 25
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	Port of Shmpth Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	Port of Shmpth Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	Port of C'brg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	Port of Shmpth Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	Port of Shmpth Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	Port of C'brg Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	Port of Shmpth Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	Port of Shmpth Oct. 21

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THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... June 21st, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... June 27th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN ... July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... July 5th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT GRANT ... July 11th, 6.00 p.m.

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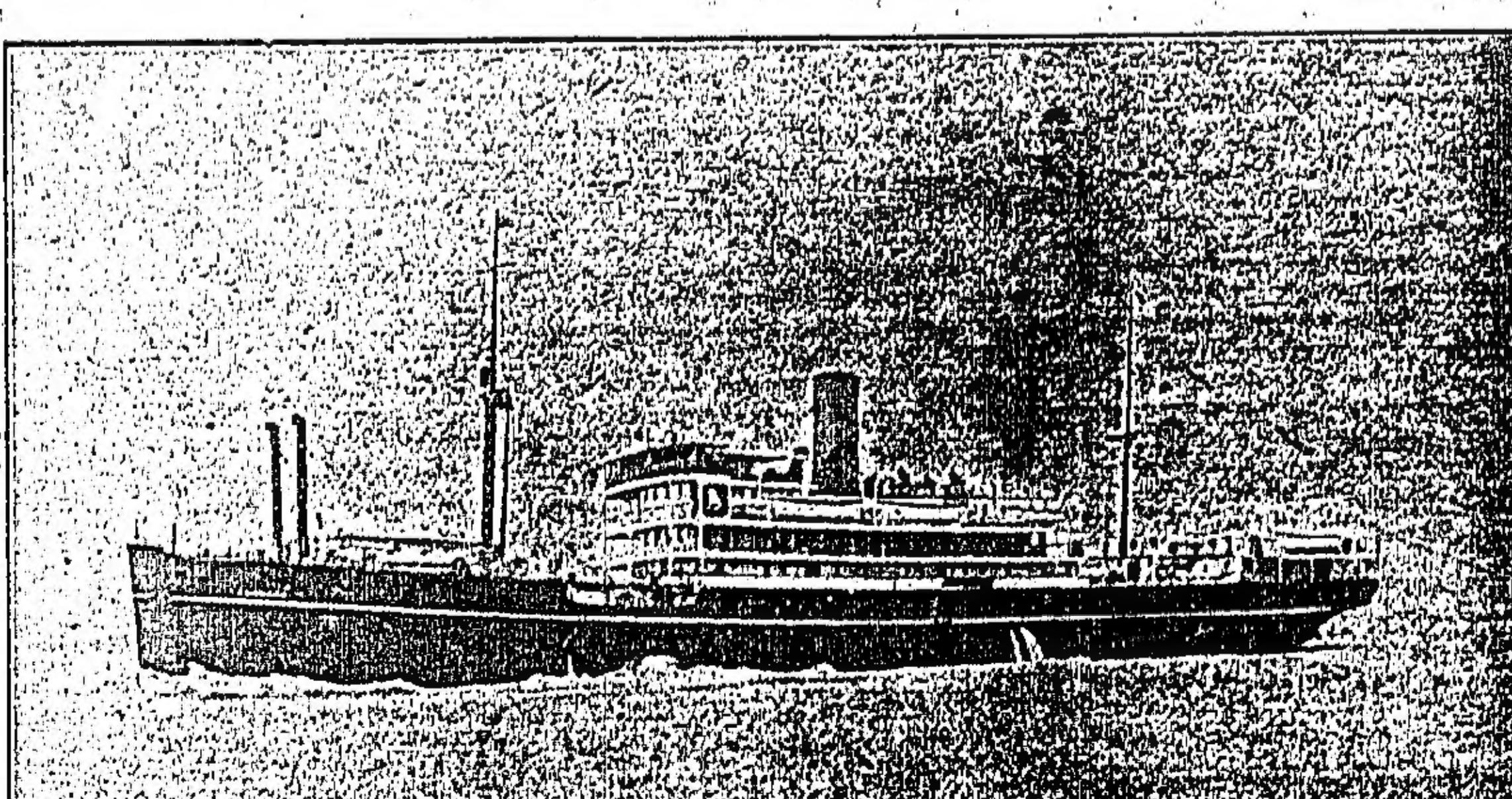
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TAKLIWA	7,936	12th July.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	1st July.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura.
ARAFURA	6,000	29th July.	Island, Townsville, B'bane, Sydney and Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	2nd Sept.	

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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

TAKLIWA	7,936	22 June, 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MACEONIA	11,120	24 June, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
TILAWA	10,006	2nd July.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
ARAFURA	6,000	5th July.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
*NOVARA	6,989	6th July.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
KASHGAR	9,005	8th July.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko

*Will not take passengers northwards.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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MOTOR VESSEL "GLENGARRY" ... 21st SEPT.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

DUE HONGKONG.

STEAMSHIP "GLENIFFER" ... 24th JUNE.

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MOTOR VESSEL "GLENAMOY" ... 26th JULY.

MOTOR VESSEL "GLENGARRY" ... 4th AUG.

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S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal 14th July.

S.S. "HELENUS" ... via Suez Canal 31st July.

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STRAITS & CALCOUETTA Kutsang Thurs. 23rd June at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG Minsang Fri. 24th June at 10 a.m.

TSINGTAU Swatow & Sh'hai Kwaisang Sun. 26th June at 10 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCOUETTA Suisang Sun. 26th June at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN Chongehing Mon. 27th June at 5 p.m.

TSINGTAU Swatow & Sh'hai Kwangtung Wed. 29th June at 10 a.m.

SANDAKAN Hinsang Wed. 29th June at 3 p.m.

OSAKA via Amoy Moji & Kobe Laisang Fri. 1st July at 7 a.m.

TIENTSIN Swatow & Sh'hai Hongsang Sun. 3rd July at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Amoy Chaksaeng Tues. 5th July at 7 a.m.

STRAITS & CALCOUETTA Namsang Fri. 8th July at 3 p.m.

OSAKA Amoy, Sh'hai, Moji, Kobe Hopsang Tues. 12th July at 7 a.m.

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SERIOUS RIOTS AT
FOOCHOW.

(Continued from Page 1.)

PEKING CABINET.

New Ministry Formed.

Peking, June 20. A mandate issued this evening appoints the following Ministry: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Wang Ying-tai. Minister of the Interior, Shen Ju-lin. Military Affairs, General Ho Feng-lin. Minister of Finance, Yen Tze-pu. Minister of Justice, Yao Jen. Minister of Industry, General Chang Ching-huai. Minister of Agriculture and Labour, Liu Shang-hsin. Minister of Education, Liu Chen. Minister of Communications, Pan Fu. Premier, Pan Fu. Chief Secretary to the Cabinet, Hsia Jen-hu.—Reuter.

FALSE REPORT.

Alleged Brothel Provision.

London, June 20. In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Pethick Lawrence drew attention to the Chinese complaining that girls of 15 had been introduced into brothels for the soldiers in the International area at Shanghai.

Mr. G. Locker Lampson replied that the Consul General at Shanghai had telegraphed that so far as he or the Municipal police were able to ascertain, the report was baseless (cheers). The licenses for brothels had been withdrawn on December 31, 1924, by the Municipality.—Reuter.

BRITISH PLANES.

Chinese Protest Queried.

London, June 20. Replying to Mr. C. P. Trevelyan in the House of Commons, Mr. G. Locker Lampson stated that he had seen Press reports that the Nanking Foreign Affairs representative had protested against British aeroplanes flying over strategic points, and that the Chinese had been instructed to fire on such aircraft, but he was without official information.

It was not proposed to modify the instructions given to the naval commander.—Reuter.

TIENTSIN DEFENCE.

No Air Units Yet.

London, June 20. In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Sir Samuel Hoare said that the despatch of air units to Tientsin was not contemplated at present.—Reuter.

CHENGCHOW AGREEMENT.

Feng Given Control of Honan.

Shanghai, June 20. As a result of the Chengchow conference held in the middle of June at which Wang Ching-wel, Tan Yen-ka, Sun-jo, Hsu Chien and Kum Eng-yu represented the Wuhan Government, while Feng Yu-hsiang, and Yu Yu-jen were also present, it was decided to entrust the control of Honan, Shensi and Kansu to Feng Yu-hsiang while half of Tang Seng-chi's troops will be withdrawn to Hankow, the remainder being placed under the command of Feng Yu-hsiang.

Furthermore, the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang has decided to establish a Political Affairs Committee at Kaifeng, the majority of whose members will be Feng Yu-hsiang's nominees. On this account Hsu Chien and Kum Eng-yu are for the present remaining in Kaifeng.—Reuter.

1st Middlesex Leave for
Weihaiwei.

Shanghai June 20. The first battalion of the Middlesex regiment has left for Weihaiwei aboard the transport Herminius.—Reuter.

U. S. TROOPS.

The Chinese Protest.

Peking, June 21. The Waichioup lodged a formal protest to-day with Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister, against 1,800 American troops despatched to Tientsin and demanded their immediate withdrawal.

It points out the reinforcement is much more than necessary to maintain communications between Peking and the Coast, thus violating the Boxer Protocol; that foreigners in North China have never been endangered and the present situation in North China shows no sign of danger, that such an action taken by America is contrary to the stipulation of the resolutions of the Washington Conference, respecting the Sovereignty

MAN OF MANY SONGS.

MR. WILLIAM HEUGHAN
IN EDINBURGH.

Songs ranging from pawky humour to deepest tragedy, in Scots, Italian, and in several dialects of English, were rendered by Mr. Wm. Heughan, Scots bass singer, during the first of two recitals in the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, last month. Mr. Heughan selected his songs as the spirit moved or as he thought the spirit of his audience moved, from a selection of no fewer than 160 items, these embracing Scottish songs, operatic arias, ballads and folk songs. He ranged from the noisy broad humour of "Kate Dalrymple" to the deeply-moving Italian gem, "Il Lacerato Spirito" (Simon Boccanegra), and throughout the programme maintained the high standard of singing which marked his opening song, "My Heart's in the Highlands."

The English of the average English-speaking Highlander is invariably noteworthy in that every word is given its full value. This appreciation of the value of not only each word, but each syllable, and attention to articulation were pleasing features of Mr. Heughan's singing.

"Callum o' Glen," a tragedy from the Gaelic by Hogg, was perhaps this vocalist's outstanding effort, although to pick on any one of his songs as being premier were almost impossible so uniformly high was the standard of excellence throughout the recital. He sang this song with dramatic intensity and interpreted the grief of the homeless, friendless Gael with perfect sympathy. In Mousorgsky's "The Song of the Flea" an opportunity was given by the mocking laughter and sneers of this famous satire to hear the artist to fine advantage. His voice, however, was facile in its range; when most powerful it was never strident, and when necessary was soft and mellow.

Mr. Heughan's other items included "Scots Wha Ha'e," "Wi a Hundred Pipers," "When the Kye Comes Home," "The Barrin' o' of Door," "Tullochgorum," "Mull Fisher's Love Song," Hally's "Le Ill Rigor," "Two Grenadiers" (Schumann), "John Peel," and some old Somerset airs.

Miss Gladys Sayer, whose accompanying was an important factor in the success of the evening, also gave lucid and elegant interpretations of a number of solo items, including Nocturne in E Flat Major (Chopin), and Waltz in E Minor (Chopin).

Mr. Heughan's and Miss Sayer's visits to Hongkong will be recalled by many.

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WORLD

STAR

NAVAL PLANE CRASH.

TWO LIVES LOST OFF JAVA.

Batavia, June 11. The naval aviator W. 16 with Corporal van der Reek as observer, fell into the sea at a point 40 miles to the North East of the lightship Westerwater, off Sourabaya. The Katapatu, two torpedo boats, 2 Dornier flying boats and 5 W. 16 machines left for the scene of the accident but notwithstanding a search which lasted two days nothing was found of the machine or the occupants. It is thought that the machine sank immediately, probably owing to a leak in the floats.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to today's questions:

1. Charles M. Doughty, 2. In 1784. 3. Claudio, daughter of Caracacus. See II. Timothy, ch. 4, v. 21. 4. Chichen, where Fred Archer was born. 5. Sir Marcellus, 6. A. 6. A world-language, invented before Esperanto. 7. At cards, a hand containing points higher than a winning hand. 8. The author of the historical novel "Nassau: Prince of Orange." 10. Ancient group of statuary representing Trojan priest and his two sons being crushed by serpents. 11. Culford, 12. The name of a country. 13. Circulation of the blood by Harvey, 1628. 14. Small planets known to exist in region of Mars and Jupiter. 15. Captain E. R. G. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., distinguished naval officer.

In a statement in the House of Assembly, Cape Town, on the Government's decision to build an airship mooring mast, Mr. Havenga, the Minister of Finance, emphasised the importance of rapid transport of gold between South Africa and the rest of the world, which would mean a larger amount in interest.

Mr. A. A. Rattray, of Sydney, pointing out that the term "Colonial" was not appreciated in Australia, supported the suggestion of Lord Stanley, of Alderley, who, as Sir Arthur Stanley, was Governor of Victoria from 1914 to 1920, to alter the name of the Royal Colonial Institute to the Empire Institute. The council will take a ballot on the question.

Jumpers.

This plan was conceived by Musolini, who wished to assure for

the work of youths

brought up according to Fascist

principles.

GIRL FASCISTS' UNIFORM.

AMAZONS IN BLACK AND
WHITE.

Rome.—Nearly 150,000 Italian women belong to the Fascist Party.

During the Fascist parade at Naples in October 1922, a few days before the march on Rome, two things struck the Italian imagination—the unforeseen appearance of the smart Fascist cavalry and the presence of black-shirted, martial-looking Fascist girls. Those were girls who during the Fascist struggle against Italian Bolshevism stood by the ardent young men from love or for patriotic reasons, sharing their dangers in a spirit of adventure.

Since then the Fascist women's movement has lost much of its adventurous spirit, but it has grown and developed. This is the first time in her history that Italy has created such a vast organisation of women.

Discipline.

Fascist women have nothing to do with politics; their activities are different from those of men, but their organisations are impregnated with the same spirit of discipline as those of the men. This is one of the most remarkable achievements of Fascist revolution.

There are three great Fascist women's organisations: Piccole Italiane (little Italian girls), Giovani Italiane (young Italian girls), and Fasces Femminili (women Fascists).

Girls from seven to twelve years of age belong to the Piccole Italiane organisation. From twelve to eighteen years they belong to the Giovani Italiane; after eighteen years the young Italian woman becomes a complete Fascist, and is admitted exactly as a young man, thus bringing fresh blood to the Fascist party.

Jumpers.

This plan was conceived by Musolini, who wished to assure for

the work of youths

brought up according to Fascist

principles.

These organisations constitute a kind of women's army under Fascist flags. Fascist women are no longer allowed to wear black skirts, the secretary-general of the party having forbidden it on the grounds that the history of the black skirt is too closely associated with memories of fierce fights to be suited to feminine gentleness.